THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Ten nesse

Dardanelle, Arkansas, is to have a hotel.

Alboni has put up her price to match Patti's.

Senter's majority in Stokes' Third District will reach 10,000.

The *Press and Herald* claims 1600 population for Knoxville.

Wagner has a new opera nearly ready, entitled "Imatra."

The Okalona (Mississippi) *News* is out for Alcorn for Governor.

A dollar-storist is in trouble in Nashville for violating the revenue law.

A clergyman has recovered $26,000 for an injury on an English railway.

Two prisoners escaped from the Houston (Mississippi) jail the other night.

Forty more miles of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad will be let next month.

Samuel Pearse Pennebaker, a well known citizen of McMinnville, died on the 11th.

A. W. Hawkins has retired from the *West Tennessean*. His successor is F. W. Vinson.

It is said that the score of a comic opera was found among Meyerbeer's papers.

A Bostonian raised this season, on a plot of less than two acres, $2,000 worth of strawberries.

A new opera house has been built in Madrid, which is said to be one of the finest in Europe.

The leading members of the San Francisco Minstrels are singing at St. James Hall, London.

The Civil Engineer of Edgefield Tennessee, has fixed the grades of forty streets in that town.

The new state-house at Columbia, South Carolina, will be finished before the assembling of the next Legislature.

Mrs. Anthony says young men should have their modesty protected at medical lectures by having women present.

The Lieutenant Governor of Alabama is also a Federal office-holder, being storekeeper in the custom-house at Mobile.

Lord Carrington has been found guilty of assault on Mr. Murray, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

Three laborers were killed by the earth falling in a cut on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, near Cairo, on Wednesday.

The man with his fourth wife, and she an invalid, has arrived at Saratoga and is diligently aiming his opera glass at the Cuban belles.

The Czar says no girl shall be compelled to mary against her will. Stern parents are, therefore, banished from Russian novels.

Mr. Wm. Gidden, in Macon, Georgia, in cutting a watermelon, cut into the femoral artery of Mr. James Campbell, nearly killing him.

Vice President Colfax has secured an engagement to write for the *Hearth and Home*, and contributes a Yo Semite sketch to this week's issue.

A patent has been issued to Captain C. W. Kennedy and George M. Todd, of Montgomery, Alabama, for an improved breach-loading fire-arm.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have set apart the week commencing yesterday as a week of special prayer by the church.

The most learned Jewish rabbis in Germany and Austria have resolved to prepare an encyclopedia of the Talmud, in order to facilitate the study of that work.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are in Paris. They have traveled through Ireland, England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and France, and secured three good pieces.

A New York lawyer of prominence holds that a woman can perform no act of greater self-degradation than engaging in a suit for breach of promise and claiming damages for blighted affections.

A woman of ill-fame, named Mollie Abbott, attempted to suicide in Cairo the other day by hanging. She was cut down and saved, only to try it over again, probably.

The other day a lady in the Dark Corner of Carroll county, Georgia, gave birth to twins. On the same day and in the same house two of her daughters brought forth twins—all boys.

America is estimated to contain over ten millions of square miles, each mile being capable of sustaining three hundred and fifty persons, or four times the present population of the earth.

The editor of the Greenville (Alabama) *Advocate* has been shown a cucumber weighing six pounds, and a peach which weighed over half a pound, both raised in that vicinity.

We learn from the Gallatin *Examiner* that young Harris Newsom, a boy about fourteen years of age, was caught several days since in a threshing machine, and had one leg shockingly mangled. The flesh was nearly scraped off from the knee to the foot.

Last Friday a most emphatic landslide occurred on the Kansas Pacific railroad, some six or seven miles this side of Junction City. It came with such force as to hurl about three hundred feet of the track—rails, ties, "and all"—into the Kansas river.

A man in Bridgeport, Ct., formerly a soldier, has a walking cane composed of four hundred and sixty-three pieces of leather, and made from a pair of old boots owned and worn by President Lincoln previous to his assassination.

For the Sunday Avalanche.]

SONG FOR CARPET-BAGGERS.

BY "D. R. S."

Scorning to be a son of toil,
And live by honest earnings,
On idleness and greater spoil,
I centered all my yearnings.
With carpet-bag my weary way
I soon was forced to measure—
I've seen the bright, the gloomy day,
I've found and lost the treasure.
Vain, vain my worshiped dreams,
Dark fate and facts now trip me,
While freedom's holiest beams
Relight the Mississippi.

Yes, Tennessee, I'll long deplore
That thy sons brave and robust
Flung open wide my office door,
That sad Fifth day in August.
While Justice stared my trembling form.
My office—sweetest bridal—
Looked as a shipwreck in a storm,
My shattered, banished Ideal.
And vain my worshiped dreams,
Dark fate and facts now trip me,
While freedom's holiest beams
Relight the Mississippi.

Oh, sun-wooed South, rich, fair and bright,
The pean of freedom singing,
Thy brilliant day by dark night,
Still darker sorrows bringing.
To quench thy thirst mid hopes eclipse,
With bitter cup I've wafted,
But, Christ, 'tis now to my own lips!
My soul is isolated.
Thus vain my worshiped dreams,
Dark fate and facts now trip me,
While freedom's holiest beams
Relight the Mississippi.

God! life ebbs from my callous form,
My hand the cold wall squeezes,
Dear Sugar Tom feel no alarm
When Barbour's spirit freeze,
I fade like sunny rays which fly
To kiss the Arctic ocean,
But on an icy bed doth die
In sad despairs emotion.
Thus vain my worshiped dreams,
Dark fate and facts now trip me,
While freedom's holiest beams
Relight the Mississippi.

Lament with me ye scallawags,
No place to us is given
On earth to rest our carpet-bags,
Nor hope for stones in Heaven.
Our negro tools, while thus we mourn,
May stay and still pick cotton,
But to old houses we can't return,
Our crimes are not forgotten.
So vain our worshiped dreams,
Dark fate and facts now trip me,
While freedom's holiest beams
Relight the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, August, 1869.

FOR THE SEXES.

Flattery Critically Considered—Inside View of a Fashionable Lady's Attire—The Croquet Heart Disease.

From the Saturday Review.]

FLATTERY.

Nothing is so delightful as flattery. To hear and believe pleasant fictions about oneself is a temptation too seductive for weak mortals to resist, as the typical legends of all mythologies and the private histories of most individuals show; in consequence of which, home truths, to one used to ideal portrature, come like draughts of "bitter cup" to the dram-drinker. And flattery is dram-drinking; and yet not quite without good uses to balance its undeniable evil, if only it be exaggeration, and not wholly falsehood; that is, if it assumes as a matter of course the presence of virtues potential to the character but not always active, and praises for what might be if the person chose to live up to his best.

The flatteries of men to women, and those of women to men, are very different in kind and direction. Men flatter women for what they are—for their beauty, their grace, their sweetness, their charmingness in general, while a woman will flatter a man for what he does—for his speech in the house last night, of which she understands little; for his book, of which she understands less; or for his pleading, of which she understands nothing at all. Not that this signifies much on either side. The most unintellectual little woman in the world has brains enough to look up in your face sweetly and breathe out something that sounds like "beautiful—charming—so clever," vaguely sketching the outline of a hymn of praise to which your own vanity supplies the versicles. For you must have an exceptionally strong head if you can rate the sketch of its real value, and see for yourself how utterly meaningless it is. You may be the most mystical poet of the day, suggesting to your acutest readers grave doubts as to your own power of comprehending yourself; or you may be the most subtle mathematician, to follow whom in your labyrinth of reasoning requires perhaps the rarest order of brains to be met with; but you will nevertheless believe any narrow-browed, small-headed woman who tells you in a low, sweet voice, with a gentle uplifting of her eyes, and a suggestive curve of the lip, that she has found you both intelligible and charming, and that she quite agrees with you and shares your every sentiment. If she further tells you that all her life long she has thought in exactly the same way, but was wholly unable to express herself, and that you have now supplied her want and translated into words her vague ideas, and if she says this with a reverential kind of effusiveness, you are done for, so far as your critical power goes; and should some candid friend, whom she has not flattered, tell you with brutal frankness that your bewitching little flatterer has neither brains nor the education to understand you, you will set him down as a slanderer, spiteful and malignant, and call his candor envy, because he has not been so lucky as yourself.

There is one kind of flattery which is common to both men and women, and that is the expressed preference of sex. Thus, when men want to flatter women, they say how infinitely they prefer their society to that of their own sex; and women will say the same to men. Or, if they do not say it, they will act it. See a set of women congregated together without the light of a manly countenance among them. They will talk to each other, certainly; and one or two will sit away together and discuss their private affairs with animation; but the great mass of them are only half vitalized while waiting the advent of the men to rouse them into life and the desire to please. No man who goes up first and earlier than he was expected from the dinner table can fail to see the change which comes over the wearied, limp, indifferent-looking faces as soon as he enters the room. He is like the prince whose kiss woke up the sleeping beauty and all her court; and can any one say that this is not flattery of the most dignified kind? To be the Pygmalion even for a moment, and for the weakest order of soul-giving, is about the greatest pleasure that a man can know, if he is susceptible to the finer kinds of flattery.

Some women, indeed, not only show their preference for men, but openly confess it, and confess at the same time to a lofty contempt or abhorence for the society of women. These are generally women who are or have been beauties, or who have literary and intellectual pretensions, or who despise babies and condemn housekeeping, and other women because of their narrowness and stupidity. But for the most part they are women who, by their beauty or position, have been used to receive extra attention from men, and thus their preference is not flattery so much as *exigeance*. Women who have been in India, or wherever else women are in the minority in society, are of this kind; and nothing is more amazing to them when they first come home than the attentions which a certain style of Englishwomen pays to men, instead of demanding and receiving attentions from them. These are those sweet, humble, caressing women who flatter you with every word and look, but whose flattery is nothing but a pretty dress put on for show, and taken off when the show is done with.

The flattery met with in society is not often very harmless save to coarse or specially simple natures. You must be either one or the other to be able to believe it. Lady Morgan was perhaps the most unblushing and extensive of the tribe of social flatterers; but that was her engine, the ladder by which she did a good part of her climbing. We must not confound with this kind of flattery the impulsive expression of praise or love which certain outspoken persons indulge in to the last. You may as well try to dam up Niagara as to make some folks reticent in any direction. And when one of this kind sees anything that he or she likes, the praise has to come out with superlatives if the creature is prone to exaggeration. But this is not flattery; it is merely want of reticence, and a certain childlikeness which lasts with some to the end, but which very few understand when they see it, and which subjects its possessor to misrepresentation and unfriendly jibs as soon as his or her back is turned, and the explosion of exaggerated praise is discussed critically by the uninterested part of the audience.

MYSTERIES UNVEILED.

From Harper's Bazar.]

The linen under garments so grateful to the wearer at this season are expensive when first purchased, but are adopted by many on the score of economy, as they are far more durable than those made of muslin. Among the standard brands Richardson's linen is most in favor at the furnishing houses. It is the best to reflect soft linen, without dressing. This is ready for the needle, and it is said to be proof against shrinkage, but a careful seamstress will have it rubbed through cold water before cutting into garments that require to be very accurately fitted. The linen usually bought for ladies chemises and gowns costs from seventy-five cents to one dollar a yard. A heavier article is used for drawers. Four and a half yards is the quantity purchased for a suit of chemise and drawers for a person of medium size. Five yards make a plain sacque gown, and six yards the yoke gown preferred for linen.

Tucks and puffs are the most substantial trimmings. Diagonal and horizontal tucks are worn, but the perpendicular tucks have the preference this season for chemise bands, drawers, gowns, and skirts. Puffs are inserted diagonally and in medallions, a narrow strip of straight muslin being stitched on the outside of the garment, at the edges of the puff, to hide the seams and strengthen them. Coventry ruffling, with selvedge on each side, and the Alexandra frills scalloped and prepared for gathers, are much used on plain under-clothing. For better garments we prefer ruffles hemmed by hand or machine, with rolled ruffles oversewed to the garment. The best material for ruffling is a thick quality of linen cambric, such as is sold for one dollar and a half to two dollars a yard. Fine sheer cambric does not wear well. Nansook and mull ruffles are soon rubbed out in washing and scarcely repay the trouble of making. Narrow thread edging, a mere scallop, is the prettiest finish for linen ruffles.

Imported chemises of finest linen are made in sacque shape, with sleeves and skirt in one. The pointed bands are two inches wide, and made without opening in front. Stout figures should wear sacque chemises, as they have no superfluous fullness. When sleeves are made separately they have shaped gussets, one seam under the arm sufficing for the sleeve. To dispense with a separate corset cover, a deep point like yoke is attached to the front and back of the chemise band, and left separate below to fall over the corsets. The fall should be richly trimmed and made deep enough to reach the waist. A cluster of tucks above the hem is the only trimming admissible upon the skirt. Drawers are buttoned on the sides, and worn narrow and short, reaching just below the knee. They should be trimmed to match the chemise. Corset-covers, or under-bodies, have short darts in front, and are sloped over the hips. The trimming around the neck is two or three inches in depth. The sleeves are a single short puff, or else entirely formed of trimming. Camisoles for morning wear are loose short sacques of Irish linen or of cambric, trimmed with tucks, embroidery and lace. They are worn for negligee costume, and to breakfast at one's own home. Dressing sacques for covering the shoulders while making the toilette are of ecru or unbleached linen, with needle-worked scollops of blue or scarlet.

CROQUET HEART DISEASE.

From the New York Mail.]

The danger of contracting heart disease of a peculiar kind at croquet has been much talked of, and we think there is something in it, but as far as we can learn it is curable, even without medical assistance.

As a case in point, and to assure our nervous young lady readers, we narrate the following incident: About a month ago, one of the first croquet parties of the season was given at a certain place on Staten Island. There was a young and very handsome lady of the party, whose name was—Smiler. Miss Smiler was a dab at croquet, and proved this by being first "rover" in the first match. In "helping" her friends" she croqueted the ball of a very graceful and accomplished youth, whose name was Ogler—Augustus Ogler. Preparatory to her croqueting Mr. Ogler she put up her pretty little foot. "Oh, such a foot and such a boot," as the poet says, and she laid it down. She raised her mallet, and nerved herself for a vigorous blow, eager to "spoil her enemy," for Mr. Ogler was on the other side. Now just as the mallet stood in the air, and the blow seemed coming which was to send the ogler "up the country," Miss Smiler, looking askance, which she ought not to have done, for the hundredth part of a second, saw that Augustus had thrown an admiring, rapturous eye upon her foot, with "a high-buttoned-up-one-and-a-half" on it. The foot trembled upon the ball, the mallet described its arc irregularly, and fell, bruising the orb, and wounding to the sole the pedal extremity of Miss Smiler. Miss Smiler fainted. Augustus, conscience stricken, would have laid violent hands upon himself, no doubt, had these useful members not have found immediate occupation in supporting the placid form of the lady from the field.

Sal volatile, burnt feathers and the groans of Augustus, in a few minutes after she had been placed upon the parlor sofa, brought the young lady back to consciousness. But alas! she no longer roved that day, nor was Augustus "sent up the country." The young lady left Castleton a week after her lameness had disappeared, but she was paler and complained of a pain in the region of the pericardium. The family physician was sent for, when Mr. Augustus Ogler's arrival to tender his sympathies caused a pleasant reaction in the young lady's condition.

The Pacific Trade.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—A meeting was held to-day by the Chamber of Commerce. Among other things passed was the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the mercantile interests of Cincinnati demand at the hands of mercants and manufacturers a forward step in the improvement of the West and South; and while the anticipated Southern railroad will add much to our prosperity and commercial advancement, yet the opening of the Pacific railroad to San Francisco has given to our merchants and manufacturers a new field of enterprise in which our Western and Northwestern merchants and manufacturers are already reaping a partial harvest. We of Cincinnati should send mercantile representatives to the Pacific coast that we may show to the representatives of the golden coast, through them to the great East, China, Japan, etc., that the merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati can use more of their gold dust, their silks, their teas, and all of their products, that can be exchanged.

Resolved, That Wednesday, September 1st, be the day appointed to leave Cincinnati.

Another resolution was that the route should be via St. Louis.

PROGRESS.—No other single fact demonstrates so palpably the very rapid growth of our city as the one stated in connection with the ceremony of breaking ground for the new post-office. The first shoveiful of earth was cast by the man who formerly carried our whole Southern mail in a wheelbarrow and took it over the river in a rowboat. During one man's life that wheelbarrow load has grown so that half a dozen locomotives are necessary to move it.—*New York Herald*.

Scientific and Curious.

FAILURE OF LIFE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

While, in the United States, the failure of a life insurance company is an almost unheard of thing, and while our oldest companies are apparently the most stable, the statistics of English companies show a somewhat different state of things. A recent report to the House of Commons states that, in the last twenty-five years, two hundred and seventy-two insurance companies have been formed, of which one hundred and fifty-two have been wound up, or have discontinued business, and forty-four have been absorbed by other companies, leaving only seventy-six still in existence. Eighty-five per cent of the companies formed before 1865 have broken down, and fifty-three per cent. of those organized since that date have shared a similar fate. In view of these facts, a bill has been brought forward in Parliamont which is intended to compel such statements and reports from the officers of insurance companies as will effectually expose and crush all insolvent organizations.

PROSPECTING FOR PLANETS.

Efforts are to be made during the coming eclipse of the sun, to search for the small planet nearer to the sun than Mercury, which, it seems probable, must exist, as shown by the great movement of the perihelion of Mercury. They cannot be further from the sun than half of Mercury's distance; and if at that distance they would be visible to the naked eye. If smaller than a star of the second magnitude, they must be one hundred or more in number, and visible with the telescope. If smaller than the fifth magnitude, they must number thousands, and would to the naked eye show a diffused light, if the eye be properly prepared by being kept in previous darkness.

CARBOLIC ACID INTERNALLY.

Thus far it has been found impossible to use carbolic acid as an internal remedy in medicine, owing to its too powerful effects. Still, as it is the most active agent known to destroy the germs of vital poisons, such as are known to exist in vaccinia, and suspected to exist in scarlet fever, diptheria, and other zymotic diseases, some effective method of introducing it into the system has become a desideratum. Dr. A. E. Sansom, of England, has succeeded in combining carbolic acid in the form of double salts, such as sulpho-carbolate of soda, and has found that its action on phthisical patients was good.

A HUGE AND SAVORY PLANT.

Living specimens of one of the most gigantic plants of the vegetable kingdom have recently been forwarded to England from Nicaragua. The plant is closely allied to the Arums (or "Lords and Ladies") of the hedges, and until the present time has wholly escaped the notice of traveling botanists. It produces but one leaf, nearly fourteen feet in length, supported by a stalk ten feet long. The stem of the flower is a foot in circumference, and the flower is two feet long, purplish blue in color, with a powerful carrion like odor. A correspondent describes the Arum found on the Campagna of Rome as bearing deeply serrated leaves about the size of the human hand, but in other respects resembling the Nicaraguan plant. It has a purple spathe about eighteen inches in length, and the flower is of the same repulsive odor.

NONSENSE ABOUT NIGHT AIR.

There is a popular prejudice concerning the evil effects of night air, about which a word must be said. It was formely the universal belief that the night air was very injurious. But the fact is, that, except under certain circumstances, or in very damp weather, it is as healthful, or even more so, than that of the day time. The night air of large cities, such as London, when the bustle and commotion, which cause it to be loaded with dust particles, is comparatively quelled, and the numerous fires which contaminate it with their smoke are mostly extinguished, is purer than that of the day. Nothing conduces more to healthy sleep than good ventilation, and no mode of ventilation surpasses that obtained by opening a window at the top, by which the influence of draught is avoided, while the upper stratum of air, to which impurities ascend, is constantly renewed.

GIANT POWDER.

A correspondent asks: "What does giant powder consist of, and where is it made." It is nothing but nitro-glycerine, reduced to dryness by combining it with hydrated silica. The latter substance may be obtained from *waterglass* by means of an acid which precipitates a gelatinous mass from it. The mass, when dry, is impalpable powder, and as such is found in natural deposits in California, where giant powder is manufactured. Mr. Noble, who patented several explosives, also possesses a patent for this one. It is also manufactured in New York city, but we are not at liberty to publish the manufacturer's name without his permission.—*Mining Journal*.

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Another great European telegraph project is on foot. A company just formed in London has purchased, with concessional rights, the following cables, namely: First, Denmark to England, from Sondervig to Newbigin—actual distance, 334 miles; second, Denmark to Norway, from Hirtshalts to Arendal—actual distance, 60 miles; third, Denmark to Russia, from Moen to Bornholm, and Bornholm to Libau—actual distance, 304 miles; fourth, Norway to Scotland, from Egersund to Peterhead—actual distance, 270 miles; fifth, Sweden to Russia, from Grisle-hamn to Nystad—actual distance, 96 miles. Of these, the three first are already laid, and have been for some time working; the fourth is shipped on board ready for laying; and the arrangements for the fifth are in course of completion, and both the latter are to be laid at the risk and cost of the old companies. The new company undertakes the working, and will be entitled to the receipts from the first of June. The cost of purchase was £2,600,000. The ultimate intention of the company is a connection with North America via the Russian Dominions.

ANOTHER PAVEMENT.

A new kind of street pavement has been devised, which, it is said, promises to be an improvement upon any of those now in use. It belongs to what may be called the Asphaltum class. It is composed of a substance called carbo-Japanic and sand. The carbo-Japanis is made from common coal tar by the addition of certain chemicals, and forms a very hard, solid and inodorous cement, which is affected but little, if any, by changes of temperature. It is claimed, also, that it can be laid, with a good foundation of course gravel, carbo and tar, for thirty cents per sqare foot, and on sidewalks for twenty cents, thus making it cost about the same as that of the Fisk pavement, while it is at the same time more durable. A composition, an improvement on which is here called carbo-Japanis, has been used for some years in Sweden, where it is said to have given satisfaction.

A locomotive boiler, it is calculated, will last until the engine has traveled over 350,000 miles. On some lines, however, the boiler, under favorable circumstances, particularly when pure water is used, may travel 400,000 or 500,000 miles before becoming unserviceable. Assuming that the life of the engine is determined by the endurance of the boiler, and that if, under favorable circumstances, it will last 500,000 miles, then during the time it is estimated that the fire-box will probably require to be renewed at least three times, the tires of the wheels five or perhaps six times, and the tubes from seven to ten times.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of eastern New York have held their quarterly meeting at Binghampton, and report four hundred and forty divisions, with 22,000 members.

RIPE FOR THE GARNER.

BY GEORGE H. SNYDER.

Ripe for the garner! Hast thou fought the fight
In the road pursuit of fame,
Lifting no hand on high defending the right,
Only desiring a name,
And wearing thy silver crown of age,
After writing in thy book of life,
Naught but long records, on each one a fair page,
Of fame won by dint of strife?
Thou art not ripe for the garner!

Ripe for the garner! Hast thou toiled for gold,
Determined at any cost
To gain it, though filling thy life with pains unfold,
Whatever else might be lost,
And wearing thy silver crown of age
After writing in thy book of life
Naught but the records, on each once fair page,
Of wealth won by ceaseless strife?
Thou art not ripe for the garner!

Ripe for the garner! Hast thou raised on high
The warrior's blood-stained brand,
Giving no heed to thine enemy's piercing cry
When fallen under thy hand,
And wearing thy silver crown of age
After writing in thy book of life,
Only dark records on each once fair page,
Of hands imbrued in the strife?
Thou art not ripe for the garner!

Ripe for the garner! Hast thon pandered to thy lust,
Drowning thy soul in sense,
Working evil, regardless of good and just,
Glorying in every offense,
And wearing thy silver crown of age
After writing in thy book of life
Only foul records on each once fair page,
Of deeds with all vileness ripe!
Thou art not ripe for the garner!

Ripe for the garner! Hast thou spent thy days
Doing thy portioned work,
Recking little or naught of man's censure or praise,
Never desiring to shirk
Duty; wearing thy silver crown of age,
After writing in the book of life
Many a record, on each close-writ page,
Of gooddeeds done in the strife?
Then! Then! thou art ripe for the garner.

Ripe for the garner! And, when the angel calls,
Bidding thee lay aside
Thine earthworm garb, and the shade of his pinion falls
Upon thee, crossing the tide,
Thou shalt know the joys of a holier life,
In a land beyond those lowering skies,
Where sorrow may never be, nor strife,
Undying joys shall be thy prize,
For thou art ripe for the garner!

News and Other Paragraphs.

Mr. Toucey left $22,000 to Trinity College, Hartford.

Millard Fillmore is the handsomest old man at Saratoga.

Sardou will make an operatic version of Patrie for Verdi to music.

Covode writes privately to Forney: "Luke Sharpe fer Copperhed frodes in feledelfe!"

"Mr. Pollard," says the Chicago *Journal*, "does not know an idea from a menagerie."

The Chinamen wash for fifteen cents a dozen. Chicago is organizing a laundry from them.

L. A. Godey, the magazine publisher of Philadelphia, returns an income of $89,880.

The Government recently sold $100,000 worth of printing presses for $10,000. Economy, you know.

A $1500 diamond ring slipped from a lady's finger while she was bathed at Long Branch, and disappeared.

Mlle. Chamerouzowskou is singing in London. The lady is of Moscow, and certainly has a great name.

Harper's Bazar says that John Bigelow, the new editor of the New York *Times*, has "a great talent for repose."

Savannah has a delivery clerk in the postoffice who is unable to read; but he has the superior qualification of color.

The last sensation at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is the elopement of a colored lady with a white Radical. She has fooled herself.

In Utah they have a cucumber called the "General Grant." It is twenty inches long, grim and seedy. Mormondom is fond of them.

In Wyoming Territory the "vigilants" hang horse-thieves and other disreputable characters, and photograph them while hanging.

The Woman of Rome—"Here are my jewels." The Woman of the Period—Go to my house and Katrine will show you the little brats."

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is quite a lion in Northeastern Massachusetts. His odd-looking English coach was taken by the natives for a hearse.

The Japanese colonists in Eldorado county, California, are reported to be doing favorably, and the ten trees which they have planted are growing healthy.

A young man named Lehn is digging in the lower part of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, for a fortune of $100,000, which a fortune teller told him had been buried there.

There is a project at Indianapolis to buy forty or fifty acres near the city and build up a large manufacturing town, devoted exclusively to agricultural machine works and the residences of the workmen.

General Logan has promised the Mississippi "simon pure" Radicals to stump the State against Judge Dent. The delegation expect to set several Ohio Congressmen to work for them in Mississippi.

The peach crop in Delaware is said to be the most abundant of any yet produced by that State, but the unfavorable weather for a week or two past has prevented the early peaches from filling up and ripening well.

They have now at Saratoga a young lady possessing eight trunks of Parisian toilettes, several boxes of *lingerie*, and $10,000 in rings, earrings, brooches, necklaces and other ornaments. Five years ago this demoiselle resided over her father's dramshop in Sixth avenue.

A Radical, somewhat worried about the probabilities of "Tylerizing" the present Administration, complains that if the Democrats do steal Grant, they will have to take the cabinet along, or there will not be enough in the job to make it "petit larceny." Popular man, Grant, just now!

Andrew Jackson Davis, the "American Swedenborg," occupies a modest cottage in Orange, New Jersey. He once lived in New York, but was so run down by followers and admirers that he was forced to flee from their persecutions to the wilderness in the neighborhood of Grant's farm.

Miss Mattie Griffith, in her Fourth of July address at Mount Pleasant, "flung back, with contempt, the saying, on one hand, of those who claim that women is an angel, and, on the other, that she desire to be a man. She had no desire to be an angel, while an inhabitant of this sphere, and, in becoming a man, she could see no particular advantage in the change."

The Spragues are increasing their force on their water-power at Augusta, Maine. The power at that point is sufficient to drive 300,000 spindles. The old mill of 12,000 spindles, employing two hundred hands, has been put in perfect running order, and will be running by October. The foundations of a new mill of 20,000 spindles, and to employ three hundred hands, are now being laid. Two other mills, one of 30,000 and the other of 60,000 spindles, are soon to be built.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* shivers at the prospect of coming defeat. It warns its party contemporaries thus: "It is plain enough that the Republican majority in Massachusetts is to be largely reduced this year. Instead of the seventy or eighty thousand majority of 1868, Governor Claffin must content himself with twenty or thirty thousand; instead of two Senators and a dozen Representatives, the opposition in the Legislature will show a formidable front, and on the question of temperance may entirely reverse the action of the Republican majority this year."

Du Chailu is thus reported by a New York correspondent: He is a lady killer. We thought him a hunter of another sort. He commits poetry, waits for a moonlight night, and then lets it gush. He does it well and effectively. He dresses beautifully. He worships flowers, and consequently decks himself. Why shouldn't he? His moustache is lovely. His eyes are dreamy, and he lets the lids droop, oh, so sweetly! He wanders by the sea and takes up snatches of the Italian boy's ditty, and warbles them into willing ears.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetiser, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In those conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

322 1-2 and 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE!

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

We are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North-Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

in the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 8 p. m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
E. G. W. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel8 daw

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
29 Main Street, Next Door
North of Peabody Hotel.

jy10

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "Jo Davies" Pork, 250 bbls. Whisky and 1000 bbls. Flour. Some of the flour is as good as Mascontah, and we will sell it if lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug2 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

S. HILL. N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a very pleasant room and good board, at 161 second street, near Poplar. Also, two or three gentlemen can obtain day board. aug15

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. F. Wilkerson & Co., 50 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 228 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 192 Main, and M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug15

LOST.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to my stable, at Springdale station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad, a few days since, a black horse, blind in one eye, about 12 years old. The owner can get him on paying for this advertisement. aug15
WM M. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE.
W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.
jy28

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy29 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Vertical Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 15 Madison street. jy19

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation as groom or coachman, by a man who is willing to make himself generally useful, in town or country. Address J. D., Avalanche office. aug15

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable house with about four or five rooms, within ten minutes' walk of Court square. Wanted to rent for one year or more. Address
GOOD TENANT,
aug12 care Avalanche office.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to
TREADWELL BROS.,
aug11 15 Union street.

WANTED—A sawyer and three mill hands, for which I will pay $75 and $25 per month and board. Address
J. H. CARR,
aug10 Oakland, Miss. and Tenn. Railroad.

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 40 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy22

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy22

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jy7

SUNDAY : : : : : AUGUST 15, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE, - - - -	$8,440 53
APPEAL, - - - -	4,501 78
SUN, - - - -	2,330 00
POST - - - -	1,804 00

THE enthusiasm over the result of the late election has settled down to a quiet condition of things throughout the State, and the people are calmly considering the various questions of future policy brought forth by the press and politicians. The question of public finances seems to be of leading interest. In round numbers the debt of the State is forty million dollars, of which nearly nine-tenths was incurred during the BROWNLOW *regime* in aid of certain railroads. These roads are heavy defaulters, and are a burden on the public. Several prominent politicians are represented to have taken broad grounds in favor of the repudiation of this railroad debt, and it is vaguely hinted that a party is organizing to this end. Repudiation is ever popular with the unthinking masses, and political demagogues will not be slow to stir up a breeze by which they may put themselves forward, and glide smoothly into office. Interested capitalists and speculators, with immense private axes to grind, join in the hue and cry, and a mercenary sheet at Nashville has sounded the key-note in aid of their schemes. Some have large railroad interests to advance, and others stand in a position wherein they may be benefited greatly by the depreciation or repudiation of the bonds issued in aid of these railroads. The financial condition of Tennessee is a complicated one, we admit, and the debt weighs like a millstone on the necks of a people impoverished by war and excessive taxation, but we can ill afford to repudiate all or any portion of our indebtedness. In repudiating this debt we practically forbid the investment of home and outside capital, and discourage railroad enterprises, and public improvements generally, for all time to come. That something must be done, however, to relieve the people of this awful debt, there is no question. It is impossible for Tennessee to prosper, or even partly recuperate, with such an incubus upon her shoulders. The only reputable and safe way to relief is to sell the defaulting railroads of the State, taking payment in our dishonored bonds, which may be retired and destroyed. By this means our debt will be decreased to a comparative trifle, the burden of taxation will be reduced, and the arm of protection and encouragement will be thrown around every commercial and industrial interest. Tennessee will then prosper. It is the annual interest of $2,000,000 on this railroad debt that weighs us down. Sell these railroads, retire the bonds, and we are relieved of this burden. As we have said, repudiation would be the worst policy we could adopt. Not only would public and private credit be destroyed, and our State retarded in the march of progress, but the finger of scorn would be forever pointed at our people, and the name of Tennessee would become a by-word of reproach and infamy. It matters not by what means, or for what purpose the debt was created. It exists, and it becomes the people to regard it as sacred. Our creditors dealt with us in good faith, and it is our duty to use every means for their protection. We have no private interests to subserve; we argue simply from a sense of justice and of decency. The effect of the late overthrow of Radicalism will be to invite capital and immigration; the effect of repudiation will be to repel them for all time. Which will be the programme? It is needless to ask. The members elect of the Tennessee Assembly are men of foresight and integrity. They are pledged to maintain the public credit at all hazards. They know the will of the people, and will listen to no suggestion of repudiation. Governor SENTER is also a firm adherent of this progressive policy. We have no fear, therefore, of a resort to repudiation. If we mistake not, the policy we have indicated, and which has been repeatedly laid down by the AVALANCHE, will be adopted. The defaulting railroads sold for the relief of the State, they pass into the hands of capitalists who will equip and extend them. Our railroad system will then approach perfection, and the development of our resources will be pushed forward vigorously. Population will increase, and capital will seek investment in various enterprises. The mercantile community will no longer groan under heavy taxation, and our chief cities will become crowded and busy centers of trade and commerce.

THE extraordinary war made upon the AVALANCHE, on account of its proposition to carry out the verdict of the people in the recent election, strikes no terror to our soul. We have lived through more wide-spread, if not more concentrated, abuse and calumny, and we greatly misunderstand the integrity, the justice, and the general character of the people of Tennessee, if they do not sustain us in advocating the only policy which leads to peace, prosperity, and happiness. When we first raised the banner of Universal Suffrage we were not moved from our purpose by pecuniary loss, the estrangement of valued personal friends, or the fiddle-faddle of the press of this city; for we believed that "truth was omnipotent and public justice certain," and we had the philosophy to bide our time. It is for the public to say whether we were right, and whether we have triumphed over our assailants. In the new, unnecessary and unexpected war we rely with equal confidence upon the power of truth, and that public justice which has heretofore sustained us. Since we are so bitterly opposed by our city contemporaries, and since lying scribblers have commenced writing letters slandering us, we deem it just to inform our friends that over one hundred new subscribers have been added to our subscription list since the election, and that it is increasing at the rate of a dozen each day. Almost every letter breaths the most earnest approval of our course. As an offset to the abuse of the Memphis press hurled at the AVALANCHE, we make a few extracts from the many letters we have received in commendation of its course. The names of the writers of these letters are at the disposal of those curious enough to inquire. The morning after the election we received, among many others, the following from a distinguished citizen and merchant of Memphis:

MEMPHIS, August 6, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Permit me, as a friend both of the AVALANCHE and yourself, to compliment you upon the magnanimous and lofty tone of your leading editorial of this morning. Agreeing with you most thoroughly in political sentiments, I must congratulate you upon those higher and better qualities of our nature which prompt us, in meeting over a most glorious triumph and the *regeneration—not reconstruction*—of our brave old State, to speak brave and manly words of forbearance, of charity, and of patient regard for a fallen foe, even though that foe be as unworthy and proscriptive as those white and black Loyal Leaguers who have possessed our State government for five years past. "Allah achbar!" (God is great and Mahomet is his prophet). "The pen is mightier than the sword." You have marked out the true pathway to commercial as well as political prosperity for our people and our State. Every man may sow and in due time reap a most abundant harvest. God speed you and all other true men in Tennessee in delivering our people up and bidding them behold the unfolding riches of these better days now dawning—days of a real and patriotic *reunion*, even stronger and more enduring than that "more perfect union" sanctified by the blood of '76.

Tendering my personal regards, and wishing you and your valuable and patriotic journal abundant prosperity, I remain.

The following letter is from a distinguished citizen of Tipton county:

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The late glorious triumph of the liberty party in Tennessee broke upon us like the morning light of a coming bright and cloudless day. Indeed, it has given us a most cheering omen. The long, dark night of our discontent is clearing away, and the future, lately so gloomy, now as fresh and beauteous as spring, opens full of joyous hope and sweet inspirations. How refreshing the pleasant thought that soon we are to be delivered from the hands of our enemies! Liberty has gained her vantage ground, and now can stand. Despotism and tyranny, so long triumphant, must now yield and succumb to the gentle but sure sway of Heaven-born justice. Error and power must be surrendered; ignorance and meanness must give place to intelligence and patriotism; the government of Tennessee must pass into the worthy hands of good and true men, and peace, prosperity and happiness made to spread over our once Lappy and glorious land. A decree has been entered for all this, and events will irresistibly enforce their accomplishment.

And, Messrs. Editors, fully according to the press generally opposed to Radicalism ability and patriotic efforts in the late canvas, and in no sense of mere flattery, the AVALANCHE is entitled to the high credit of being the leading and effective power in producing these great and important results. It is an evident fact. It was the statesman-like view of the situation taken by the AVALANCHE, and its intelligent discrimination as to the measures best suited to break the force of the enemy and bring together, upon a high and sacred principle, all good and patriotic men of the country in a common struggle for Justice and Right, without regard to past party names and lines, that gave us this glorious triumph. It wisely saw that the great Radical party had passed, like all corruption, the last stage of decomposition, and by the process of suppuration, had *stuffed off* the rank impurities and formed new matter of vitality; that the good men of that bad party could no longer act with it; that by combining with them, the oppressed thousands in the State could strike successfully for their rights, and that the battle should be fought under the banner of the worthy Governor SENTER. This was the sensible view of the AVALANCHE, and its bold and resolute policy, adopted accordingly, was met with an earnestness and eloquence which roused the country from its apathy and secured to us the great and glorious victory.

Roman and Grecian liberty had the rostrum alone. *American liberty, the press!*

COUNTRY, August 10, 1869.

A prominent politician of West Tennessee, a member elect to the Legislature, writing to us says:

In conclusion, permit me to thank you personally for your most able efforts in behalf of our public liberties during the long and dreary night of our miserable bondage. You have labored zealously; you have spoken earnestly and eloquently; and you have seen the most important portions of your advice accepted by our people. Long may you live to enjoy your well-earned pre-eminence, and to vindicate the liberties of a grateful people.

Very truly, yours.

An enthusiastic friend, at Jackson, Tennessee, commences a long letter of congratulation as follows:

JACKSON, TENN., August 12, 1869.

DEAR AVALANCHE: From Memphis to this point can be seen the *debris* of the late Radical wreck. Nothing has been seen like it, except the time when "h—ll broke loose in Georgia." Not a man can be seen who voted for Stokes. Who killed the Radical cock? The AVALANCHE! Who started the Senter ball? The AVALANCHE. And in Brownsville, Humboldt, Jackson, Paris, at all points upon all roads, are the people rallying to the support of that bulwark of Conservatism—the AVALANCHE.

GRENADA, MISS., August 10, 1869.

Messrs. M. C. Gallaway & Co.:

GENTS: Inclosed please find six dollars for the DAILY AVALANCHE to my address for six months.

Let us congratulate you, as the special champion of the cause that triumphed in Tennessee, on the glorious result in the late election. The noble State, the land of Grundy, Jackson, Polk, Bell, Johnson, and others, has achieved one of the greatest victories of the age. Miserable, unbearable, wicked Radicalism has been routed and buried in oblivious waters, never to rise again; and honest conservative principles, and equal rights established on a solid basis. This is truly cheering and glorious. If her sister States will act prudently and discreetly in the selection of her standard-bearer, Mississippi, in November next, will follow the noble example of Tennessee, and give a majority of *forty thousand* for the Conservative-Republican cause! Yours truly.

One of the most prominent politicians in Tennessee—a friend tried and true—says:

You will recollect that I opposed you when the Suffrage question was first mooted. I frankly confess your superior sagacity, and now congratulate you on the result. You deserve, as you are receiving, the applause of many who opposed but now see the policy of the AVALANCHE. As an old friend, permit me to make one suggestion—Pull down less and build up more, and the AVALANCHE is a model paper. I am gratified that your success has given you moderation. Be more merciful toward your opponents. You can cause smiles, then why provoke frowns?

We thank our friends for their words of cheer, and publish them as a set-off and a full recompense for the hostility we have incurred for advocating Universal Suffrage. In reply to the author of the last extract published above, we would say that we hope the day will soon come in Tennessee when there will be no cause for turmoil and strife, and when we can live with the world more in consonance with the desire of a naturally amiable nature. But an editorial experience of thirty years has taught us that what is worthy of doing should be well done, and that what the hands find to do, do with all thy might. If we take hold of the nettle tenderly, and close our hands gently, we give time for every piercing prickle to enter the flesh and cause pain. It was this knowledge that inspired the poet to exclaim:

"If you gently touch a nettle,
It will sting you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains."

The editor who dares to do what he believes to be right, regardless of temporary pecuniary loss and abuse, will extort support and sympathy, and finally, if he does not command success, will do better—he will deserve it. With the small professional politician, it is as with the nettle and other petty stinging nuisances—they are only formidable when grasped tenderly. Take hold of a cause firmly, so as to convince the public that earnest honesty is the motive that prompts action, and confidence is at once inspired. Each man should do his part; and if such were the case, the burden would be very light upon each. A moral cowardice, a desire to shirk all responsibility in the hour of danger, and to be in a condition to fall upon the side made triumphant by resolute men, is the besetting sin of the age. Our correspondent is wrong in supposing that soft, velvety touches and moral suasion is always more effective than an earnest, open, manly avowal of responsibility, and a determination to battle for the right, without caring whose interests are sacrificed, or whose frowns are provoked. Soft-solder, sleek, polished words, lubricated with the saliva of deceit and hypocrisy, are all out of place when exposing thieves, flagellating, rascals, and warring with despotism and poachers upon the rights of the people. In the blasting of a quarry of granite a pound of nitro-glycerine is worth a hundred battering rams. Kid-gloved philosophy and milk-and-water protests in this age of licentiousness and corruption is the sheerest bosh. Soft tufts of grass excited the derision of the young rogue, but the pelting of stones accomplished the work. The bludgeon and the baton is the only moral suasion to apply to the garroter who has clutched you by the throat; and if the meat-ax has been the proper instrument with which to hackle the scoundrels who have battened on the liberties of the people, by provoking hate and enmity, it will be equally as valuable in pounding into mince-meat the little niggardly squad who propose to build on the ruins of the old dynasty a petty despotism, in imitation of that which the people have consigned to an ignominious grave.

JUST one hundred years ago to-day, the eyes of a babe, newly born, on a small island of the Mediterranean, opened for the first time on a world the fortunes of which, for a period, it was destined almost completely to control. That babe—feeble spark of humanity, as it was—grew up to become the great NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the arbiter of nations, the disposer of thrones, and, more than any man that ever lived, the Ruler of the World. In the century just completed since his birth, how much of all that is truly great in the history of the human race has been achieved! For more than a thousand years the human mind, if it had not retrograded, had at least made no advancement. Throughout the dreary drag of many centuries it had at best merely "marked time," without making any substantial progress. But somewhile prior to the birth of NAPOLEON a new light had dawned upon the world. The mind of man, released from the fetters of a debasing superstition, dared to exercise its heaven-bestowed faculty of thought, and since then its course has been ever onward, and still is, onward. Directly traceable from this mental emancipation arose the American Revolution, and out of this grew the French Revolution, which, in its culmination, gave to the world NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. During the life and since the death of this great master of the art of war, PEACE has achieved victories which far eclipse his most wonderful exploits, and which shall live to bless and benefit mankind long after his very name shall have faded from their memories. Simultaneous with his early career, steam as a motive-power was struggling into recognition, and now in its manifold applications and resistless energies, is accomplishing results surpassed only in magnitude and efficiency by the operations of the Creative Power itself. Science since then has laid its hands upon the lightning also, and bending it to its will, now sends it speeding round the world, bound on missions of peace and good fellowships. Everywhere the populations of the globe have been largely increased, and everywhere their means of enjoyment have been greatly multiplied. Our own country has sprung into existence, offering an asylum to the oppressed of all lands, and if not so already, soon to be, the foremost power on the globe. All this and more has been accomplished since the eyes of the infant NAPOLEON first opened to the light of day. While his eagles flashed over Europe, his performances were well nigh miraculous, and in the meridian of his splendor, he was the cynosure toward which all eyes were turned. But little of all that he ever did has survived him. The territorial dominion of France, extended by him over half of Europe, was wrested from his hands; principality after principality was torn from his grasp, and finally his empire was shrunken to its original boundaries. From these, too, he was driven, and from all sovereignty, and died at length a miserable exile on a lonely rock in the ocean, a prisoner even there. Perhaps of all the great events with which his name has been connected, his cession to the United States of Louisiana is the one for which he will be the longest and most gratefully remembered. The day is fast approaching when the world will no longer bestow its greatest honors on its greatest butchers. Intellect, inventive talent, and the capacity to benefit mankind, are the qualities that now most command universal homage. NAPOLEON and his renowned vanquisher, WELLINGTON, were both born the same year, and the world regards with supreme indifference the recurrence of the centennial anniversary of them both. But in that same year there was vouchsafed to mankind a tutor and a guide, a man of peace and of study, whose conquests were of mind over matter, whose victories were bloodless and were for the benefit, not the destruction, of his fellows—whose name fills both hemispheres, and whose fame will be eternal. And now wherever science has a votary or humanity an advocate, the civilized world is marshaling itself to render fitting tribute, on the centennial return of his birth-day, to the genius and the virtues of ALEXANDER, BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

EXCEPTING here and there a complaint of rust or blight, the growing cotton is doing well, and promises to compensate the planters bounteously for the toils and privations of the spring and summer. The corn crop is also doing well, though affected by drought in some neighborhoods. It may be said that, in the luxuriance and thrift of the crops, the section of country of which Memphis is the natural outlet blooms like a garden. The prospects, as compared with those of this time last year, are encouraging beyond the anticipations of the most hopeful at the beginning of the season. Nature is again lavish with her gifts to the impoverished people of the South. The corn is as good as made in many localities, and cotton is fast approaching maturity. In a few weeks the latter will be in market, and our streets will again be noisy with the hum and bustle of trade and traffic. The fall season is about to open, and if we mistake not, it will open auspiciously for every branch of business. So far as the facilities and supplies of trade are concerned, it promises to mark an epoch in our commercial history. Keen and experienced men of business see this, and are actively preparing for the campaign. Never were larger or more tempting stocks of goods exposed anywhere in the West or South than the merchants of Memphis will open to their customers the coming season. Capital, enterprise and good taste have been exhausted to this end. Nor is this all. It is the determination of our merchants to offer such inducements in the way of prices that the country trade will have no excuse for going by Memphis to St. Louis or Cincinnati. They will be content to make expenses only in order to bring back the trade of which Memphis has been despoiled through combinations and influences beyond her control, and will at all times hold themselves in readiness to duplicate any bill of goods made in either of the cities named. Hopeful that the recent change in the political affairs of our State will result in a speedy reduction of the burden of local taxation, they are content to wait and labor patiently, and, then, by the aid of barge lines and reduced freight tariffs, they may strike out for fair profits and still offer sharp competition to rival markets. We trust, then, that country merchants of this section will not go by Memphis this season to purchase stocks for the fall and winter trade. Stop here, and if our wholesale merchants fail to offer sufficient inducements, then go elsewhere. It is idle to offer such objections as that some Memphis merchants do a "mongrel" business, and sell goods as cheap at retail as at wholesale. The same thing is done everywhere. There are many strictly wholesale establishments in Memphis representing every branch of business, and if country merchants will concentrate their trade on these, they will soon have no reason to complain of "mongrel concerns," as all such will then be compelled to do either a strictly legitimate wholesale or retail trade. In plainer words, it is more the fault of country merchants than our own that the trade of Memphis is not better classified or regulated. Let them, instead of finding fault and misrepresenting the real state of things, come forward and lend assistance in creating a more satisfactory arrangement of mercantile affairs. The result will not only be for their benefit, but will in every way promote the general interests of our city and section.

WE publish this morning a very able and interesting letter from the pen of Colonel DUNCAN K. MCRAE, to which we call the especial attention of the reader, for it is a document worthy of the fame of its distinguished author, and will cause a general expression of regret that the services of a man who writes with so much vehemence and force, and who entertains such sound views, cannot be given to the State at a time when they are so much needed. Large and noble faculties, such as Colonel MCRAE develops in his sensible, eloquent and glowing letter, deserve the largest interest to expend their usefulness upon; and we sadly deplore that the counsels of the State are to be deprived of services so valuable. Colonel MCRAE lifts himself above party, looks beyond the little prejudices of the hour, and boldly, fearlessly maintains catholic views. His mind is not dwarfed and cramped by impractical ideas. He would settle up all our troubles in Tennessee, and thus secure repose, and bring back the days of plenty, peace and contentment. Colonel MCRAE, in his splendid letter, while boldly avowing himself in favor of Universal Suffrage as the panacea to cure the ills that beset the State, only echoes the general voice of the public, and we trust others will follow his example. General HUMES, Colonel MOSES WHITE and L. V. DIXON, whose names have been suggested as probable nominees for the State Convention, have avowed themselves for Universal Suffrage. We understand that Hon. GEORGE DIXON and Judge P. T. SCRUGGS, whose names have also been suggested as suitable persons to elect to the Convention, have expressed a determination to carry out the verdict of the people by favoring Universal Suffrage. Indeed, as we have before said, we do not believe there are a hundred men in Shelby county who would promote further strife by driving any one from the ballot-box. The tide is all one way, and will soon leave the black flag-ship of mutineers stranded on the beach. All things are propitious. The only disturbers of the peace at this time are the despairing little knot of malcontents who oppose a mild, just and conciliatory policy, and would rekindle the fire of hate by adopting the very proscription over which they have so long cursed and whined. These miserable, discontented creatures are guilty of the blackest treason to the cause that triumphed in the late elections are, becoming deserved objects of general contempt and loathing, and no wonder they howl and gnash their teeth like the damned when they first feel the tortures of eternal punishment. For a while they will squirm, yell, and make night and day hideous; but as their foul rebellion against the living, vital, only issue that triumphed in the election of SENTER will be crushed out by the scorn and execrations of an indignant people, they are as incapable of mischief as fangless serpents.

Now is the time to advertise, and while our merchants are making known their wants through the country press we would call their attention to the Iuka *Gazette*. It has an extensive circulation, is published in the center of a fruitful district in North Mississippi, the lucrative trade of which ought to be entirely controlled by the merchants of this city. Dr. J. S. DAVIS, the editor of the *Gazette*, is regarded by all as the soul of truth and honor, and fidelity and benevolence. There is no base quality that he possesses, not a good one that he lacks. As we have abundant reason to know, he never failed to serve a friend, and he never had an enemy to be served.

THE Chattanooga *Republican*, the principal supporter in East Tennessee of the late WM. STOKES, is compelled to acknowledge that the result of the election will be salutary. It says: "The incoming administration will probably be an economical one, and from the tone of the Nashville *Banner* and MEMPHIS AVALANCHE, the leading newspapers of Middle and West Tennessee, it promises to be a liberal one."

THE ONLY ISSUES.

Important Letter from Colonel D. K. McRae.

MEMPHIS, August 13, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I notice in your leading article of this day's issue that among a list of persons who are spoken of as candidates for the forthcoming State Convention, you have been pleased to include my name. I wish to lessen the number of probable candidates by one, in as conclusive a manner as possible.

I can conceive of no condition of circumstances likely to occur that would induce me to venture the use of my name. I have one reason satisfactory to my own mind amply sufficient for this conclusion. In my opinion I have not been long enough a resident in this community to aspire to take charge of its interests in the presence of her old citizens, who, many of them, are more capable for the work contemplated than I am. To some of them I shall unquestionably give my support.

Besides this, I have not remaining in me a single political aspiration. My sole desire for the remnant of my life is faithfully to serve my clients who may seek my professional services, and reap the reward therefor for the support of my family.

I have, however, well-settled political opinions, which are conscientiously held. I approved your position on universal suffrage when it was first taken. To my mind it had long been apparent that the well-settled popular opinion *throughout the world* was hastening to that point. To attempt to oppose the torrent was to insure political defeat.

Conscience and honor both demand that in the hour of triumph we should hold fast to the principles which begat the victory.

I think, also, there is good policy in protecting the colored citizens in the political privileges of voting which they enjoy. I doubt not now that the Loyal Leagues will be abandoned. The depraved men who worked mischief with the negro will find their occupation gone, and unmolested, this class of our people will again lean upon and confide in their old friends and present employers; and in this attitude, enlarging our basis of representation, the colored voter will contribute to increase our strength in Congress, where we most need power.

If the North had not offered us this means of increasing our representation, I should have been well content to see the South give suffrage to the negro in exchange for representation.

I well remember when the free negro voted in North Carolina, and that, as a class, they voted generally for the most respectable candidates. I also remember that the counties in which they did vote on the question of disfranchising them, voted almost unanimously against it, Judge Gaston leading in the support of the continuance of the privilege.

I approve also your course since the election. Your words of peace and conciliation have sown good feeling broadcast through the land. Their influence is seen in a marked degree in the tone of the Northern Radical press, and in that press here, and the cause of Conservatism and Liberalism will be materially helped by it in Mississippi and TEXAS.

The Democratic party, as a national party, cannot be revived as a successful political organization. From the day that Ben. F. Butler and Caleb Cushing induced the South to sacrifice Stephen A. Douglas, who was its greatest champion, (in which sacrifice Andrew Johnson materially assisted,) the Democratic party was doomed. Fate hath not as yet forshadowed for it any new destiny.

Where should we now stand on the bank question in face of National Banks? Where on the tariff, in face of our necessity for home manufactures here in our midst needing protection? Where on internal improvement by the General Government, in the face of the broken levees needing to be rebuilt; of our Pacific Railroad needing to be constructed; of our rivers and harbors clamoring for restoration? New issues, new interests, stare us in the face that can be met and sustained only by new political organizations which will attract adherents from every quarter. Already the signs are significant of the rise of a great and homogenous party, under a leader whose fame is comprehensive as the nation—who even now fills the highest seat in one of the most exalted departments of the Government. This party, if not under Chief Justice Chase, will, under some other leader, rally the liberal Catholic sentiments of the mass to a standard of certain victory.

In our State convention, it is to be hoped, there will be no intolerance or proscription, but it is expected, as it is needed, that the Constitution, now encumbered with hasty and oppressive legislation, will be wholly remodelled and reformed, and restored to its ancient symmetry, with such addition and change as, without marring its beauty, may adapt it to the present condition of society.

This reformation will probably reach nearly, if not quite, all of the elective State offices below that of Governor. When this is done, those who fell behind worthy by capacity and integrity to stand, will be re-elected by the whole people, now that they will have come by their rights, while those unfit will justly go by the board.

It is to be hoped that the Convention, under the instructions of a people now well taught by hard experience, will butt off the evils which stand so much in the way of advancement; that fewer offices will be held by popular election; that judicial office will be held by a more independent tenure, and municipal governments will be regulated more by those who of necessity support them; that the money laws, the laws of landlord and tenant, and the lien laws, will be so modified as to promote the public convenience and prosperity, and do more even-handed justice between man and man.

I had not the intention when I commenced writing to do anything but remove out of the way any further allusion to myself in connection with political questions, but I have run on because I really think the wise and wholesome course of your paper deserves approbation. As for as mine is worth anything, you have it. I am well satisfied our only future of political success is dependent upon the policy which I think you are entitled to the claim of having originated.

Yours, very truly,
D. K. MCRAE.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

Continuation of the Railroad War—The Pratt Case—Spanish Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Times* mentions a rumor that the railroad war will be continued by Judge Bernard.

The soldiers still occupy the United States Court buildings.

The case of Pratt will probably be decided next Monday. If the evidence be deemed sufficient, he will be sent to Texas for trial, otherwise he will be discharged by the Commissioner.

The steamer City of Antwerp to-day took one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie.

Frank Webb was arrested, charged with being implicated in frauds on the Custom-House.

The steamer Monticello, lying at the Atlantic dock, is ostensibly going to New Foundland. She is being sharply watched by the Revenue cutter on suspicion of being a filibustering craft.

Senor Lennes telegraphs from Washington that he has authentic information from Spain that no more troops will be sent to Cuba until the gunboat question is settled. The Spaniards acknowledge without the results are favorable it would be useless to blockade the island and crush out the rebellion. Four of the boats are ready for armament. He has information that one hundred and fifty workmen have contracted to go from Pittsburg to Cuba and work for the Cuban cause.

A prominent firm in Baltimore is reported suspended to-day in consequence of heavy losses in Southern States' securities.

The statement that Senor Macias has been sent to Europe to meet General Prim is said to be incorrect. He has, it is understood, gone to Cuba to have an interview with Cespedes, in order to co-operate with the Junta there.

Among custom-house clearances for the week ending this afternoon were 31,000 barrels of flour and 60,000 bushels of wheat.

ST. LOUIS.

Delegates to the Mississippi Valley Convention—A Steamer Laden with Railroad Iron Sunk—Singular Freak of Lightning.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Governor McClurg has appointed as delegates to the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, to be held at Keokuk, September 7th, Lieutenant Governor E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, and J. D. Williams, of Kansas City, to represent the State at Large, and the present members of Congress to represent the Congressional Districts.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says the steamer Meteor, laden with material for the Leavenworth and Atchison railroad, sunk yesterday, seven miles below that city.

Heavy rains, causing floods in small streams, carrying away culverts, fences, and other property, occurred near Keokuk, on yesterday.

At Waterville, and beyond, similar storms prevailed, doing considerable damage. The residence of James W. Peirce, two miles south of Waterville, was struck by lightning and one side of it torn off, and not a board that belonged to it could be found. Four ladies that were in the house were severely shocked, and three thrown upon a porch and struck insensible. None were seriously injured.

NASHVILLE.

Stokes "Accepts the Situation"—Another Radical Lie Nailed.

NASHVILLE, August 14.—The Lebanon *Herald* announces, on the authority of a friend of General Stokes, direct from Alexandria, that the General accepts the situation and bows to the verdict of the people. He will not attempt to interfere with the State government.

One of the editors of the *State Journal* publishes a card this morning stating that the special dispatch referring to the warning of Bovell, his colleague, to leave the city, was erroneous. Bovell was an inmate of his house up to the time of his departure for Kentucky, and made no mention of such warning to him.

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Matters in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has reduced the pay of assistants in North Carolina from five dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per day; the Gulf States from six dollars and fifty cents to six dollars, and in States and Territories on the Pacific coast from eight to seven dollars.

FOREIGN.

Suppression of a Russian Insurrection—The Carlists in Spain—Railroad Affairs—Death of a French Marshal.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 14.—The insurrection in the Kierghis country has been entirely suppressed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 14.—Several additional bands of Carlists have appeared in different parts of the country, but they are said to be by no means formidable.

Marshal Viel is dead.

The French government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay the cable from Brest to England.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 14.—The *Presse* says the business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy railroad companies have been entirely broken off.

Baron Beust, in a speech in the Reicharth, yesterday, defended the budget, and said the maintainance of peace would be easier if the defensive forces of Austria were not diminished.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Post* has an editorial to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says he entertains a shrewd suspicion that the best thing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in the present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to suppress the rebellion, but is obliged by a feeble sense of honor to continue an attempt costly and annoying. If she is able to restore tranquility, considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success, and probably before the result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the government, and, notwithstanding the denial of rumored negotiations, we should not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba has been effected.

HAVANA.

Discovery of a Plot.

HAVANA, August 14.—A plan has been discovered in Matanzas to poison bread intended for the garrison of that place. A negro made known the plot to the authorities, who have had the parties tried and sentenced.

A rumor is in circulation that Colonel Quirns has attacked the insurgents at Silca and killed ninety. The Spanish loss was small. This report is probably confounded with the capture of General Jordan's convoy. The localities of each engagement are contiguous.

RICHMOND.

General Canby to Enforce the Iron-clad Oath.

RICHMOND, VA., August 14.—It is stated, on good authority, that General Canby, within ten days, will issue a proclamation concerning the Legislature applying the iron-clad oath to members; and when he cannot take the oath, his seat will be given to the candidate who received the next highest vote.

MOUNT VERNON, IND.

Terrible Explosion on the Ohio—Many Lives Lost.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., August 14.—The Evansville and Cairo packet, Cumberland, exploded her boilers this morning, near Shawneetown. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The boat's books were blown overboard, and the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The boat is a total loss. A portion of her cargo, consisting principally of wheat and corn, will be saved. The boat was insured for $6,000.

CHICAGO.

More Trouble About the "Lake Front."

CHICAGO, August 14.—The United States, represented by James O. Glover, United States District Attorney, last evening filed a bill seeking to declare unconstitutional and void the act of the last Legislature of Illinois donating the Lake front to certain railroad companies for a depot.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—The river is falling, with four feet two inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Departed for St. Louis, steamer Commonwealth. The Belle Memphis passed up for Memphis at seven p.m. The river fell two inches. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Arrived—steamer Silver Spray, from New Orleans. Departed—Sam. J. Hail, for Memphis. The river is stationary, with four and a half feet on the bars.

CAIRO, August 14.—The Belle St. Louis passed up for St. Louis at 6 p.m. The monitor Hussy left for New Orleans at 3 p.m. The Lizzie Gill passed up for St. Louis at 3 p.m; the Thompson Dean left for New Orleans at 6 p.m.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Departed—Bee and barges for New Orleans; Great Republic, for New Orleans; Julia, for Vicksburg. The river is falling.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton firm. Sales 1000 bales; uplands, 33½c. Flour, $7 15@7 60. Wheat, $1 60@1 65. Corn, mixed, $1 14@1 17. Whisky, $1 13. Coffee firm. Sugar, 11¼@12¼c for Cuba. Molasses firm.

Dry Goods—In dry goods there is no general animation, as yet. The late failures in the dry goods and woolen business, and those among three or four Eastern woolen mills, have excited an unfavorable influence on business generally, as it makes it difficult to negotiate dry goods paper unless at high rates; but, nevertheless, there are some classes of bulky goods which Western and Southern buyers are purchasing more freely, on account of very low rates of freight. Knit hosiery, Germantown goods and heavy woolens, as well as cotton goods, remain inactive. A good style of dark prints sells as low as 12c. Ready-sale goods, such as Gloucester, Lancaster and Oriental, are slow. Sheetings are in limited demand at 16½@17c for best Eastern makes. White goods, like Augusta, can be bought at 15½c, and Bedford R at 10c. The Blackstone bleached muslins are down 1c, and selling at 15½c. The market generally closes quiet.

Money—The market is easy at 6@7 on call. Sterling is quiet at 109@110. Gold opened at 134¼, fell to 133¾ and under sensational rumors rose to 134¼@134¾. At the close it was 134¾. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase ten millions of bonds in September and October, and sell two millions of gold in September, but none in October. Following this was a statement that at the next Cabinet meeting Cuba would be purchased, and finally a private telegram gave out that bonds were 83 in London. These statements occasioned free purchases. Gold carrying rates were 2@5 per cent. Clearances, $71,000,000. Governments inactive. State bonds firmer; old Tennessees, 61; new, 51¼.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Super. flour, $5 15@5 50. Wheat, prime to choice, $1 45@1 55. Corn, 85c@88c. Oats, 42@43c for heavy mixed. Rye, 95c. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, $34 25. Bulk clearsides, 17½c. Bacon shoulders, 15½@16c; sides, 19@19½c. Lard, 19½@20c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Superfine flour, $5 00. Corn, 80@85c. Oats, 45@50c. Tobacco sales 46

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, : : : : AUGUST 15, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Religious Notices.

Central Baptist Church—preaching morning and at night by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D.

Regular service at Grace Church, Hernando street, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and at five p.m. by the Rev. Dr. White of Calvary.

The Rev. E. M. Richardson will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beale streets, this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

There will be divine worship at the Episcopal Church Home, at Buntyn Station, this afternoon. A special train leaves the Memphis and Charleston depot at half-past four o'clock, and returns at half-past six. Fare for the round trip twenty-five cents. The lady managers of the Home will be glad to see the services numerously attended, and expect them to be regularly held every Sunday afternoon.

Smoke Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

G. G. Lea will confer a favor by calling at the AVALANCHE counting-room.

OWNER wanted for one very fine red cow. Apply to Police Headquarters, No. 44 Madison street. 3t

Crittenden county, Arkansas, scrip for sale. Apply to Brooks & Neely, 276 Front street. 3t

ROBERTSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE NO. 257 MAIN STREET.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution on Monday, August 23d. Open day and evening the entire year. 1w

Any one who has a comfortable house, with about four rooms, with kitchen, etc., within ten minutes' walk of Court Square, can find a punctual, permanent tenant by addressing "Como," at this office. North or east of Court Square preferred. 3t

LOST—Near the residence of Mr. Waggoner, on Pigeon Roost road, a white setter dog, with yellow ears and three yellow spots on his back; tail recently nipped. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at the Peabody Hotel. 2t

Call for Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Sheriff Curry yesterday placed in jail, Louisa Stokes, colored, charged with grand larceny, and George Holmes, also colored, charged with perjury, and committed by Esquire Hume F. Hill. George is accused of taking a false oath in a case of application for bounty.

A genteel private family, having two eligible, well furnished rooms, willing to board a family of three adults, may hear of acceptable parties by addressing "Permanent," through the post-office for three days. Best references. Boarding-house not wanted. 3t

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco is sold by all cigar dealers. 2t

TO MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—When you need any choice family groceries, or anything in the feed line, you can find me at all times with Mr. Geo. Kellogg, No. 414 Main street, just north of Beale, where I will be pleased to wait on you, and guarantee entire satisfaction. Please give me a call, and see if I can please you. [3t] GEO. B. BECKTEL.

The subscribers to the stock of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Labor Company will meet at the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of Memphis, on Saturday, the 14th August, instant, at eleven o'clock a.m., for the purpose of organization. Stockholders are requested to be prompt in their attendance at the hour designated.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Supervision.

INTENT TO KILL.—Alonza Bennett, a hackman, who is generally known by the striking nickname of "Toad-hopper," was yesterday before Esquire Griffith on two charges. Mr. Combes, jr., a claim agent, was riding out in his carriage the night before, when "Toad-hopper" took his pistol from him. Mr. Combes charged him with stealing it, but he stated that it was taken as security for the payment of his hack hire. This led to a dispute, and Mr. Combes charged that "Toadhopper" assaulted him with the guilty intent of killing him. The Magistrate acquitted the driver of the charge of stealing the pistol, but fined him five dollars for the assault.

THE LATE CAR SHOOTING AFFAIR. The fact that Mr. Garland P. Ware, Superintendent of the Street Railway, shot at some boys on a car Friday evening, was much commented upon yesterday. A gentleman who was on the car informs us that the boys were not mackerels, but respectable; had paid their fare, and crawled on the roof because the car was crowded. That some one was not struck by the shot, seems little short of a miracle. The car etiquette introduced by this cheerful Superintendent is something new; and if it is to be persevered in it would be well for passengers to buckle a few mountain howitzers on their shoulders before starting on so perilous a journey. Occurrences of this kind are calculated to increase travel on the line, as there is nothing so comfortable as an assurance of personal safety. In view of the new policy, it might be advisable to have an undertaker and coroner on each car, to act promptly whenever this genial official chooses to furnish one of his characteristically festive episodes. A surgeon could also be added without detriment to the service.

EXAMINE AND ACT.—That many persons in this city and the neighborhood are suffering from corns, is, unfortunately, a matter of course. That all who have them wish to get rid of them, is undoubted. That Dr. Lane is at the Peabody, that he offers to cure all who are troubled by those excrescences on the feet that are so painful, troublesome and inconvenient, is well known. How, then, is it that we still hear persons complaining bitterly of corns around us; yet they do not go to Dr. Lane—a suspicion that what he promises is too much to hope for; a fear that endurance and suffering must be borne for a lifetime. There is a simple way to get relief from those doubts and fears. Dr. Lane has had hundreds of cases here under treatment. Call upon him, find the names of some persons you can rely upon who have been cured; see them, and your doubts will be removed.

THE LATE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—We are indebted to Colonel W. H. Sneed, Secretary, for an official copy of the proceedings of the Commercial Convention held in this city in May last. The pamphlet contains three hundred and two pages, and has been neatly printed by the Southwestern Publishing Company. The minutes have been quite accurately compiled, and the publication committee has complimented the AVALANCHE by drawing largely on the full report printed in this paper at the time. It was originally intended to insert a number of advertisements in the book, but the idea was never carried out, although quite a number were obtained by Mr. D. M. Philp, who phonographically reported nearly all the proceedings of the convention for the AVALANCHE.

MEMPHIS AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD.

An Important Matter for Our Citizens to Consider.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 14, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: It is known to all thinking people that we can look to nothing for the restoration of the unexampled prosperity which characterized our agricultural and commercial interests prior to our late war with more confidence than to the establishment of proper railroad communications with other important commercial and agricultural centers. With this axiomatic proposition in view, I beg to call your attention, and through your journal that of the citizens of Memphis, to the importance of giving our earnest support to the road in contemplation between this city and Kansas City, in the State of Missouri.

Memphis is the acknowledged emporium and commercial center for that immense scope or belt of country lying between St. Louis and New Orleans, while Kansas City is one of the rapidly growing cities of what we may, at no future day, have to recognize as the seat of empire of the great Northwest.

Now, Messrs. Editors, is it possible to over-estimate the importance of a first-class road, running a distance of about three hundred miles through one of the finest regions of agricultural, mineral, and timbered lands in America? This road, it is to be observed, embraces in its route many important and rapidly growing cities—for instance, Springfield, Jacksonport, Batesville and other places on the direct route, while it will at the same time be the main trunk for branch roads running to Fort Scott, Fort Smith, Van Buren and cities in Arkansas, the trade of which cities, as well as that of the immense Indian territories beyond them, will as certainly come to Memphis as water tends to seek its level.

If the importance of these connections is not overestimated, we should at an early day call a convention of our most influential citizens, at the Chamber of Commerce, to appoint some of our ablest men to attend the Convention to be held at Springfield, Missouri, on the 25th instant, whose object is to take immediate steps to build this important road uniting Memphis and Kansas City.

What say you, Messrs. Editors? What say you, citizens of Memphis?

CITIZEN.

The best in use—Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court met at nine o'clock. Several motions for new trials and an arrest of judgment were heard and overruled, except in the case of Lewis Street, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, and Isaac Randall, convicted of an assault with the intent to ravish and carnally know Flora Evans. In these cases the court held the motion for a new trial under advisement. The court then pronounced judgment in the following cases:

Edward Johnson, house-breaking and larceny, ten years.

Andrew Jackson, larceny, three years.

John Jones, larceny, five years.

Stephen Montalta, rape, twenty years.

The following cases are set for trial during the week:

No. 237 Samuel Dickens, malicious shooting.

Samuel W. Parker, malicious shooting.

Thomas Dickens, murder.

Samuel Dickens, murder.

Wade Bolton, larceny.

James Butler, obtaining money under false pretences.

James Butler, obtaining money under false pretences.

Isaac Adams, larceny from Joseph Person.

George Hines, larceny.

E. A. Renner, bribery.

S. Ogden, bribery.

George Reynolds, murder.

Sallie Harris, larceny.

Henry Anderson, house-breaking.

Albert Lock, larceny.

R. M. Johnson, murder.

R. M. Johnson, malicious shooting.

R. M. Johnson, malicious shooting.

Henry Linderman, breach of trust.

G. P. A. Brown, malicious stabbing.

James Miller, receiving stolen goods.

Defendants on bonds in any of the above cases must be in attendance, or forfeitures will be taken and a capias issued for his arrest.

Ask for Spanish flavored Durham; take no other. 2t

GRAND BALL AT RALEIGH SPRINGS. Raleigh is famous for its summer entertainments. Aside from the attractions of the springs, hops are given weekly, with now and then a grand ball during the season. The grand ball of the 23d of July will long be remembered by all who participated. It was probably one of the most delightful entertainments ever given at this justly celebrated retreat. It is proposed to give a repetition of this on Thursday next, the 19th instant, under the direction of J. M. Coleman, Esq., aided by the citizens of our former county seat. We doubt not, judging from the preparations on foot, that it will eclipse all former occasions of the kind. The Court-house has been placed in excellent order, a supper fit for the gods will be provided, the best of music has been engaged, and youth, beauty, gallantry and wit will congregate in camps to do homage to the "muse of the many twinkling feet." Neither expense nor pains will be spared to render it attractive to all, and we can guarantee that nothing will occur to offend the most fastidious. As this will probably be the last grand ball of the season, we may look for a large turnout from city and country.

Smokers, try Eureka or Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

COBBLING UP THE NICOLSON.—Before the Nicolson was laid down on Main street, trenches were dug for laying down gas pipe. No care was taken to so ram down the ground when the trenches were filled, as to make them receive back the whole of the soil that had been taken out of them, consequently, the earth gradually sunk, and the Nicolson with it, and now it has to be patched and cobbled up at a considerable expense. Will care be taken on any similar occasion when the street is dug up, to have the earth rammed down? It will be a less costly process than cobbling the Nicolson.

We call attention to the advertisement announcing that Mrs. Paralee Haskell, recently matron of the State Female College, and her daughter, Mary C. Haskell, a graduate from that Institution, will open a select school for girls on the 6th of September, in South Memphis. Mrs. Haskell's present situation ought to guarantee her a cordial support.

The Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham is Spanish flavored. 2t

IN FAVOR OF PURE ENGLISH.—Mary Donnelly will be examined to-morrow, before Squire Millard, on a charge made by Barnard Reilly, "that openly and publicly, in the streets of Memphis, and before many persons, she did use most vile, indecent and immoral language." Barnard is evidently in favor of English pure and undefiled."

THE MEMPHIS DWARF.—We had a visit yesterday from the smallest man among our fellow-citizens, Charles R. Decker. He has been absent from the city over a year, and in that time in every State of the Union. His quick, intelligent readiness of reply, and his wonderfully small, though perfect and well made figure, won admiration everywhere. He leaves the city next week for Nashville.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 282 Main street. tf

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

News in Brief.

Blewis went North Yesterday.

Among other wanted things we want official honesty and a good rain.

Esquire Millard yesterday fined Susan Harris for beating Nancy Hicks.

Squire James Thompson, for years trustee of Madison county, died on the 6th.

The Chattanooga *Republican* says it is reported that the Knoxville *Whig* will shortly suspend.

Dr. Lott, the murderer of young Barnes, at Oakland, Mississippi, has not been arrested.

Order reigned yesterday; only one arrest at Adams street station-house up to four o'clock in the evening.

The vote in the Haywood Senatorial District was: Slaughter, 6858; Smith, 3411—Slaughter's majority, 3442.

One of the popular pursuits of the day is eating watermelons; the doctors think it will pay—in prescriptions.

Many of our exchange papers complain that the clouds prevented their seeing the eclipse. We had better fortune in Memphis.

The Jackson *Whig* asks Memphis papers to announce the death, at Spring Creek, Tennessee, on the 7th, of Mrs. Martha Ann Clark.

Hon. Milton Brown will be a candidate for the proposed Constitutional Convention from Madison county. A better man could not be found.

The case of Dr. Stephens, on application for *habeas corpus*, was yesterday continued by Judge Lee until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Esquire Millard will to-morrow morning examine Ferdinand Rowalski and his wife, Otilda, Poles, on the charge of H. Wildberger, that they intended to kill or injure him.

Sheriff Curry yesterday arrested Henry Anderson, a negro, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury on charges of house-breaking and larceny. He was committed to jail.

Esquire Norton yesterday held an inquest over a negro who died suddenly in DeSoto street, on Thursday night. The jury returned a verdict of "death from congestive chill."

Esquire Norton was summoned to Horn Lake road last evening to hold an inquest on the body of a man who had descended a well in which there was foul air—carbonic acid gas—and who lost his life in consequence.

The Nashville *Press* says: "There ought to be no salary at all to the office of Mayor." How many candidates would such a "No Pay" ticket bring out for Mayor of Memphis at the next election?

Do you want job printing? Mr. C. A. Beehn, Bethel block, is prepared to execute printing of every kind at the very lowest prices. Cards, bill-heads, labels, letter-heads and commercial printing generally, furnished in a superior style.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Burk Decker, recently so badly injured on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, by being knocked off a postal car, has sufficiently recovered to be out again. For a time it was feared he would not survive.

W. R. Hudson, an old and respected citizen, of Madison county, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging. The *Tribune* says he was eighty-two years of age, and can assign no cause for the act except old age, with its consequent weakness of body and mind. He went into a small out-house, tied the rope to a rafter, adjusted it around his neck, and the hight not being sufficient for him to suspend himself, he stooped upon his knees and literally choked himself to death.

Colonel A. H. Markland, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department and Superintendent of Postal Cars for the Division composed of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana, was in the city yesterday. The postmaster having asked an appropriation to repair the present office, Colonel Markland was sent to look into the matter. We understand that he is in favor of obtaining a more centrally located building, and left in the afternoon, to return when the local postal authorities decide on a location.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday we noticed W. B. Shattuc, Esq., the accomplished, energetic and popular Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, the great broad guage route between Cincinnati and New York, and probably one of the best equipped and safest roads in the world. Travelers bound eastward will find the route represented by Mr. Shattuc as direct and convenient as could be desired. Leaving here by the Memphis and Louisville railroad there is but one change of cars to New York.

"Uncle" Matt Dyer, a colored man, of Madison county, died the other day, aged eighty years. The Jackson *Whig* says: "When the late war between the sections broke out, Colonel Matt volunteered in the 6th Tennessee regiment, and the boys of the old 6th will long remember with gratitude the rich and savory meals he used to provide for them. During that time he made a speech, closing it with: 'I helped to whip the Injuns in the Florida war; made Mexico holler nuff directly, and now, if you'll only give me 100,000 men, I will whip the whole Yankee nation in less than three months.'" He was one of the slave of the Hon. Milton Brown, who had his remains interred.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETY ORGANIZATION.—The Mississippi Valley Immigration Labor Company was organized yesterday at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, by the election of the following officers and directors: Isham G. Harris, president; H. D. Bulkley, secretary; E. M. Apperson, treasurer. Directors—W. A. Haycraft, E. M. Apperson, Isham G. Harris, W. H. Cherry, N. B. Forrest, H. D. Bulkley, G. J. Pillow, J. W. Clapp, L. D. D. Kissick, G. Kopmanschap, P. C. Flournoy and F. A. Tyler. Books for additional subscriptions to the capital stock will be kept open by the secretary at the office of Donoho, Joy & Co., 24 Madison street.

LAW BOOKS.—As is well known, Messrs. Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher, 283 Main street, make a specialty of law books. They keep a large stock of them always on hand, and are constantly receiving new publications. Among those which have just arrived we notice new editions of the seventh volume of Wallace's Court Reports; Benjamin on Sales; Abbott's Digest on Corporations, and Redfield on the Law of Carriers. We take pleasure in directing attention of lawyers and law students to the stock of law books at this house at the best of prices.

ONE OF THE "OLD FOLKS."—Speaking of the "Old Folks," it occurs that the veteran alluded to below—a brother of Wardlow Howard, Esq., of this city—is "one of 'em." The order is a correct copy of the original now in possession of Mr. H.:

By virtue of a General Order of the 13th day of February, 1815, Charles S. Howard, a private of Captain Isaac Tinsley's company, of the Eighth Regiment and Fourth Brigade, Virginia militia, is hereby discharged from service, having performed an honorable six months' tour of duty at 'Camp Carter' under the command of Brigadier General John H. Cocke.

ISAAC TINSLEY, Captain,
Seminole war service, U. S. A.

QUITE RIGHT.—The revenue authorities have decided that people who go into base ball as a means of making money, must fork over to Uncle Sam the usual percentage on their receipts. In this it should be clearly understood that the Government does not tax sport—does not impose any burden on recreation—but only on the show business. Ball clubs get up matches as exhibitions, and charge a fee for the sight, and thus a ball company stands on the same level as any other company that entertains the public, so far as the tax-gatherer can see.

Professor T. M. S. Rhett, who is well known to our citizens as a popular teacher of the classics, has been engaged to assist in the classical department of the Central High School, in this city. This school has now a board of teachers sufficient in number and competent in every respect to render perfect satisfaction to its patrons. It is destined to be an institution of which our city will be proud. Professor Larabee, its principal, is one of the finest scholars and most successful teachers in the country. Session opens September 1st. See advertisement.

MAGISTRATES.

Their Attention Called to Some Matters of Importance.

A Card from the Prosecuting Attorney of the Municipal Court.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—If you will do me the kindness to publish the following in the columns of your extensively circulated paper, you will confer a great favor, not only on myself, but on the whole people of Shelby county.

The attention of the Magistrates of the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, is respectfully called to the following sections of the Code of Tennessee: 5020, 5062, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074. It will be seen upon inspection of the same,

First—That the Magistrates are required to reduce the examination of the original informant to writing.

Second—The evidence of the witness examined on the preliminary investigation of persons charged with the commission of a public offense, shall be reduced to writing by the Magistrate, or under his direction, and signed by the witnesses respectively.

Third—The Magistrate shall take from each material witness examined by him on the part of the State a written undertaking in the sum of $250 to appear and testify at the court at which defendant is required to answer.

Fourth—Any Magistrate, or other officer, failing to make return to court as herein required, of any papers whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and also may be compelled by a rule of court, or in case of disobedience by attachment for contempt, to return the same; and he is also liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each violation of the same.

The attention of the Magistrates has been heretofore repeatedly called to this important branch of their official duty, and I am compelled to say, it has not, as yet, except in a few cases, been regarded by them, to the great detriment of public justice.

By thus neglecting to discharge their official duty, as prescribed in the above sections of the Code of Tennessee, more than three-fourths of the criminals arrested and committed to jail by them during the three years and four months at the expense of the county, owing to the long period of time that intervenes between the terms of the courts; thereby increasing the burthen of taxes upon the already tax-ridden people of the county, when they are turned loose upon the community, to repeat their crimes, just because the witnesses fail to appear and prosecute.

This useless expenditure—this mockery of law and justice—which has been tolerated in our midst so long, and which has been void of any conceivable good to the community, can in almost every instance be avoided if the magistrates will but do their duty in placing the material witnesses for the State under a good bond of two hundred and fifty dollars each, signed by responsible (not straw) bondsmen, conditioned to appear at the ensuing term of court and prosecute. This done, the offenders of the law cannot escape a sure and certain trial.

In future any neglect on the part of the magistrates to comply strictly with the requirements of this law will compel me to resort to prompt measures on my part in the enforcement of the same. In addition to the above, I would suggest that the magistrates indorse on the bond when taken the place of residence, the street and number of the house, if possible, in which the witnesses live. This will greatly expedite the business of this court, and enable the officers, in case forfeitures be taken against the witnesses and their bondsmen, to find them and levy upon their property, and compel them to pay the expenses which the county otherwise might incur by their neglect.

T. A. RYAN,
Prosecuting Attorney of the Municipal Court of Memphis.
MEMPHIS, August 14, 1869.

NASHVILLE.

A Few Words of Cheer from a Fair Contributor—How the People Feel Since the Election.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 13.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Turning my attention once more, with pleasure, to the AVALANCHE, I cannot but extend to you, as faithful workers in the great cause of Universal Suffrage, the most cheerful congratulations. The reward to us, as to the noble efforts of the sons of the Old Dominion, to recover freedom, will long be prized in the hearts of every true lover of our soil, and the 5th day of August, 1869, will be brighter than any other in the annals of State history—aye, doubly fraught with the golden memory of Tennessee redeemed! And for the signal success which crowned a cause so just and dear to us all, Conservative Democrats everywhere will give to the gentlemen of the MEMPHIS AVALANCHE fresh laurels. No paper within the boundary of our State deserves such encomiums as yours, and none has so earnestly maintained the bold position it dared to assume for Universal Suffrage, in defiance of opinions to the contrary. To-day, hearts depressed for four long years by disfranchisement, beat light o'er the prospects of a brighter dawn, and the horizon toward which man ever turns to view the beauteous tints cast by the rising sun of peace, must not be obscured by a single cloud. Hence, the magnanimity of our people cannot be shown more nobly than to invite those who have been so selfishly prejudicial against us, to lay aside every embittered sentiment as unworthy of aspiring manhood, and join in the glorious work of home interest, lay down their carpet-bags, and become worthy the esteem of all good citizens. Then will they be welcome in our midst. We know that there are Northern men in the Radical ranks who are deserving in many respects, and can be influenced to become industrious citizens; hence it should be considered by the people that such men have been the deluded tools for a few party leaders, corrupt within themselves; but their eyes are now being opened to the fact, and their real interest consulted. May we not be more generous toward those who would have fastened upon us the oppression just murdered at the ballot-box, and disabuse their minds to the fact that will cause them to abandon such organizations as the Grand Army of the Republic, with its will-o'-the-wisp leaders, which can avail but little to their welfare.

Governor Senter receives the heartiest congratulations of the people. The courteous bearing which he maintained throughout the campaign toward all has won for him golden opinions from the populace, and there are laurels still within his grasp that he may wear with honor to himself and country, as the accepted elect to the highest position in the gift of Tennesseans.

Every one we meet seems to be in a good humor. The streets present an unusually lively appearance for the summer season, in spite of dry, dusty weather. Saturday evening much interest was manifested over the long-expected eclipse, and smoked glass was in demand, though observations of the naked eye excited special admiration. The grayish-blue tinge of the atmosphere that hung o'er hill and dale—a gauze-like mist of indescribable beauty—will be "a joy forever." The tree-leaves assumed exact shadows of the partial eclipse against the ground, and fences glimmering like seas of gold and silver wavelets, lit by the kissing sun and moonbeams, reflected back upon our planet from the far-off verge of heaven. The weather has changed and is now quite cool. Rain is needed badly throughout this section of country, crops having suffered very materially from the continual hot weather. To-day the sky is clear, and no indications of rain at all.

We will hope, however, that blessings, not misfortunes, await us, and that the angel of peace hovers near.

FLORENCE.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 15, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and sultry. The river here is still on the decline, with a good steamboat stage of water from St. Louis to the Ballas. At St. Louis and Cairo the river is falling. The Ohio is declining from Pittsburg to Cairo, with four feet two inches in the canal, and six feet scant in the channel in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is also receding, with thirty-three inches on the bars from Little Rock out and twenty-three inches above there. White river also continues at low ebb.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Robert Burns, Cincinnati.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Natoma, White river.

IN PORT.

W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. A dispatch elsewhere announces the explosion of the Evansville and Cairo packet Cumberland, near Shawneetown, yesterday. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. We have no particulars.

The Natoma backed out for White river with a splendid trip of freight and passengers. Captain Ed. Bancroft, of the White river *Journal*, returned home on the Natoma.

The City of Cairo, for St. Louis, had a fair passenger trip, amongst whom were James Newsom, of the Controller's office, and James Helm, the Street Commissioner, *en route* for St. Louis.

The elegant passenger steamer Thos. H. Allen, Captain Fred. Hambleton, is the regular Monday Arkansas river United States mail packet, leaving at 5 p.m. for all points on the Arkansas, connecting at Little Rock with stages for the Hot Springs. Mr. E. W. Outlaw, an affable gentleman and efficient officer, has charge of the office.

Bob Shields, one of the most efficient and popular freight clerks in the Arkansas river trade, returned to the city Friday, and will resume his duties in the Arkansas line.

The Julia, Captain Callahan, is the regular Monday Vicksburg and bends packet, leaving on Monday at five p.m.

The Rubicon, Captain Blake, is the regular Monday Cairo and St. Louis packet, leaving at five p.m. for St. Louis.

The Nightingale is due from the Arkansas, *en route* to Cincinnati.

Bancroft, of the White river *Journal*, received yesterday a large consignment from Louisville of patent medicines, in "lieu" of an advertisement in his paper. One item of the shipment was fifty boxes of "English" Female Bitters, which he left here with a contemporary for distribution.

Low water is predicted this fall.

Miss Lucinda Little, of Pittsburg, has purchased three-eighths of the steamer Arkansas from Captain A. H. Shaw, of St. Louis, for five thousand dollars.

The monitors Iris and Tempest passed down last evening for New Orleans. These vessels were recently sold to the Peruvian government.

The Alaska and Nick Longworth are due to-day from the Ohio, bound for New Orleans.

The steamer Gallatin has been sold, at Pittsburg, to a company from Portsmouth for seven thousand dollars.

The Robert Burns cleared for Cincinnati with a fair passenger trip but little freight.

The Mollie Able is due this morning from New Orleans, *en route* to St. Louis.

The Richmond left Louisville for Mound City, where she will be docked and repaired for the fall season.

Captains C. Cole and T. W. Spencer have another Government contract for snagging in the Ohio river. Their steamer Zebra is lying in the Kanawha river, and will start as soon as the water is low enough.

The Thompson Dean will pass down to-day for New Orleans.

The Legal Tender, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet.

The boat building at Cincinnati for John D. Adams, intended for the White river trade, was launched on Thursday. She is a beautiful model, two hundred feet long, thirty-six feet beam.

United States Marshal Murray seized the steamer Charleston at Louisville, Thursday evening, while lying at the wharf, on an attachment of John Caffrey, against the boat for one hundred and sixty dollars, claimed by him for services. The officers of the boat deny the charge, and the Marshal will hold her until the matter is settled.

The fine steamer George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Monday Friar's Point and bends packet, leaving at five p.m. Messrs. Charley Smithers and Stack Lee have charge of the office.

The first suit brought in any of the courts against the Mail Company for the loss of life, by the terrible disaster of the 4th of December last, was brought in the Common Pleas Court Friday morning—Captain John Pearce, for the loss of his wife and child. They were passengers on the United States, and both perished with the collision of that boat with the "America." He claims forty thousand dollars damages.

The wharfmaster at Cincinnati has commenced suit against James Wilson for the obstruction of the city wharf by the wrecks of the boats burned at the landing some four months ago, which were to have been removed the first of June.

W. I. Rudd has connected himself with Captain Charles T. Hinde in the steamboat ticket agency business at Cairo.

The heavy work of improving the falls of St. Anthony is progressing. The river has been turned from its natural bed and the falls laid bare. The gap swarms with workmen.

An Omaha paper gets off the following: "Low water conundrum—Why is the Big Muddy immodest during the low water season? Because it attempts to show its bottom."

The Great Rebublic will be down on Monday for New Orleans.

The Ohio river boats are having considerable trouble and delay on account of the low water.

Sam Houston, Superior Inspector of the Sixth District, procured his appointment at Washington by representing himself to be a persecuted man, on the account of his loyalty, not to the Government, but to Governor Clayton and Senator McDonald. We gave him notoriety on account of his connection with the Hesper; and in presenting his claims at Washington he related his heroic deeds, and in mentioning his sufferings, "team" as large as apple-dumplings trickled down his cheeks. He showered on the Secretary of the Treasury Department an avalanche of documents, which were gotten up to show how truly loyal "Samuel" was to his "masters." So Houston, through the Hesper, got a fat office, and he now seeks to bring to his aid at this port Local Inspectors of the truly loyal stripe, who, perhaps, were in the Hesper affair. We are doubtful whether two men of Houston's stripe can be found competent to fill the offices—who can give the bond, which is ten thousand dollars. There were two or three persons spoken of yesterday, as likely to receive the appointments, but the parties mentioned will not be able to give the required bonds. The gentleman removed, Captain John Washington, is an old, practical engineer, while Captain Bob Good has no superior as a boat builder. The steamboat fraternity were well satisfied with these gentlemen, and Mr. Houston has expressed himself, saying that Messrs. Washington and Good were two of the most competent inspectors in his district, and that they had given satisfaction during their term of office.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The ups and downs of steamboating are painfully illustrated by the following document, the original of which was shown to us yesterday:

Superintendent Louisville Alms-House:

Admit bearer, M. Akin and family.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Louisville, August 7, 1869.

Captain Milt Akin, for whom the "permit" was issued, is a gentleman well known in this community, and who has been identified with the river interests for the last decade, and has done as much as any other man to build up our city. His efforts to sustain a line of packets between this city and Tennessee river are well known. He has not only spent the best years of his life in the interests of Louisville, but has worn all the hair off the top of his head carrying money collected gratuitously for our merchants who "ship by rail" in his hat. We were aware that his steamer, the LeClaire No. 2, had not made money during the past season, but we had not a thought that the case was so desperate as the above would seem. It would be a shame to thus allow him to be thrown upon the cold charities of a corporation in his declining years, and his old friends of his palmy days should see that this last indignity shall not be thrust upon him. Donations left at this office will be faithfully delivered to him.

Steamboats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Regular United States Mail Line.

For Helena, Jacksonport and Little Rock

LEGAL TENDER.....Elliott, Master

Leaves above on TUESDAY, August 17, at 5 p.m.

ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
No. 2 Promenade street.

aug15

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:

Steamer RUBICON,
Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.

Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS,
Tuesday, August 17, at 5 p.m.

Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS,
Thursday, August 19, at 5 p.m.

Steamer LUMINARY,
Friday, August 20, at 5 p.m.

Steamer CITY OF CAIRO,
Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 270 Main street.

FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:

Str. THOS. H. ALLEN.....Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m

Str. OZARK.....Bladel, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m

Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.

FORT GIBSON.....John Woodharn, master
CLARKSVILLE.....Reasoner, master

Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.

Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.

Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.

On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.

The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, this securing to the public a regular tri-weekly line in high or low water.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

aug11

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company

White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:

NATONA.....J. B. Davis, master

Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRAHAM for all points on upper White and Black rivers.

The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put on the line as the Saturday packet, the Natona taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
304 Front street, Mosby Block.

aug11

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packets—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.

WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
225 Madison street.

aug5

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:

MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 7, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 9, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 14, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to

FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
aug8

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.

HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. | VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug13

GLASS.

French Window Glass.

JUST received, per ship VINCENTUS VAN PAUTO, direct from Antwerp,

1,500 boxes French Window Glass,

Of all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and much superior in quality.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.
aug12

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 6 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. G. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	5:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Junction accommodation	3:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
" "	9:40 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
Somerville "	9:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 270 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express	3:30 a.m.	1 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north, of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 267½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 267½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City	6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield	9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City	7:00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities north and west, at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson, and Southern Railroads, at ..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Chalfonsarne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ..... 5:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 5:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

	Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces	6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned will be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS.

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address	4
Books, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	8
Books, over 8 and not exceed 12 ounces	12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address	2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6	4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9	6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12	8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas, is from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for safety, economy and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" " over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer of private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, ½ oz.; prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples —8 cents per 8 oz. or fraction thereof, (8r 8 cents in closed mail via England) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, if cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 8 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of a literary, musical, or artistic character, such as music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandize (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 8 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

ON Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

ON Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 8 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 4 cents; prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 12 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each	

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, August 14, 1869.

The banks continue to report rapidly decreasing deposits, and a brisk demand for money from mercantile circles, which will necessarily constitute the leading feature of the money market for the next six weeks, or until the removal of cotton is fairly inaugurated. Large stocks of merchandise for the fall and winter trade are coming in daily, and the country is calling for considerable credit in the way of money and supplies, the result of which will be a very stringent condition of finances between now and the 1st of October. Exchange is without material variation. Bankers generally take commercial bills at par, and sell at ¼ premium on all points, some asking ¼ higher on New York.

In coin there was no movement upon which to base a quotation, as there was no demand and but very light offerings. Dealers considered 133 a full buying rate for gold, though to complete shipments a fraction better was allowed in one or two instances. It fluctuated between 133½ and 134¼ in New York during the morning and closed at ——.

The scrip market was likewise very dull, and according to reports of dealers neither purchases or sales of any moment transpired. We can, therefore, only repeat previous quotations, as follows:

	BUY G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	——@——	@95
City Balances and coupons	75@77	@80
County Warrants	66@67	69@70
Police Warrants	87@88	@90

Beyond an inquiry for Memphis sixes at 50@50½, which, however, was on a moderate scale, we learned of nothing of interest in the market for stocks and securities. There were no offerings of any description, and beyond what we have indicated there was no demand. In New York Government securities were bearish in feeling and closed, lower, as follows:

Bonds of 1881	12? @12?
5-20s of '62	12?@12??
5-20s of '64	12? @12?
5-20s of '65	12? @12?
5-20s, new, of '65	12?@12??
5-20s, new, of '67	12?@12??
5-20s, new, of '68	12?@12??
10-40 bonds	11?@11??
Pacific 6s	100?@100?

Railway and express shares were also unsettled and dull, and at the close of business were quoted as follows:

Canton	58½
Western Union Telegraph	30½
Quicksilver	15?
Pacific Mail	30½
Adams Express	59½
Wells & Fargo Express	26
American Express	56½
United States Express	56
Merchants' Union Express	10½
New York Central	192½
Erie	39?
Hudson	158½
Reading	99?
Michigan Central	131
Michigan Southern	105½
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105½
Chicago and R. I.	88½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	97½
Cleveland and Toledo	96
Rock Island	117
St. Paul	82½
St. Paul preferred	86½
Fort Wayne	153½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½

Our general market ruled very quiet in most departments, and some were exceedingly dull. The receipts per river and rail were as follows: Ale, 25 bbls; bagging, 100 pieces; bran, 202 sks; boots and shoes, 265 cases; bacon, 14 casks, 30 tierces and 5 boxes; crackers, 200 boxes; cotton, 35 bales; corn, 253 sks; corn meal, 75 bbls; cotton yarns, 30 bales; cattle, 4 head; candles, 100 boxes; chickens, 24 coops; cabbages, 1 crate; dry goods, 23 cases; drugs, 25 pkgs; eggs, 22 pkgs; flour, 1187 bbls; hay, 74 bales; lead, 80 bbls and 24 kegs; liquors, 12 pkgs; lumber, 35,000 feet; oats, 27 sks; oakum, 10 bales; shot, 62 kegs; soap, 35 boxes; tobacco, 12 pkgs; tin, 55 boxes; assorted merchandise, 384 pkgs. Apples and potatoes continue flat and prices are nominal. A consignment of 202 sacks of bran was offered at $16 per ton on the levee. Bacon was firm, with cured clearsides generally 20@20½c, and shoulders 16½@16½c in store, though some country cured, on consignment, was sold at 19c and 14c. A lot of choice canvased sugar-cured hams—20 tierces—was sold from store at 23½c, but 24@25c was the price generally asked. Bagging was quiet and steady at 21@26c for heavy flax and hemp. Butter was dull at 25@30c for good to choice. The corn market was dull despite scant receipts, and 82½@85c was the range for prime shelled, though holders asked 2½@5c higher. A consignment of choice green meal was partly sold on the levee at $4 50 per bbl, which was 15c higher than asked for Memphis-made at the mills. Eggs were in better supply and sold generally at 20c, though prices ranged from 19@22c, the outside figure for extra choice in small packages. In flour there was no quotable change, though the receipts were liberal, and prices still range from $4 75@9 per bbl for common to choice family. Hay was dull, though the amount offering was light, and $20@26 per ton was the nominal range of timothy, new and old. Lard was quiet, with city rendered keg 21½@22c. Oats were firmer, in consequence of light receipts, and held generally at 55c, though we learned of a small transaction or two at lower rates. Poultry was more active, and sales of chickens were mostly within the scope of $2 50@4 50 per dozen. Pork was firmer in tone, in view of the light stock, and jobbers, as a rule, asked $35 50 per bbl for regular heavy mess, though it would have been difficult to force a lot on the market at that. Sugar was steady, with 17½@18c for refined and 13@16c for Louisiana the ruling prices. Whisky was firmer, and $1 08@1 10 was the quotation for highwines. Wheat was in demand at 90c@$1 30 for common to choice red.

The increasing number and variety of the new counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks continues to excite anxiety in Washington. Only one kind has been really branded as counterfeit, but three other specimens of ten dollar counterfeits, each differing from the other, are now puzzling the officials. As we mentioned, in a former reference to the subject, there are variations in the genuine notes, caused by the wearing of the plates, and the difference in inks, etc. When a plate is worn it is replaced by a new one, and to get two plates *exactly* alike is the next thing to an impossibility. There are among the experts some who will not give a positive decision upon either of the three notes being examined at the Treasury, and are not willing to say positively that the branded one is a counterfeit, though there seems to be little doubt of that.

The extreme scarcity of small bills, both greenbacks and National Bank notes, is aggravated by the scarcity of fractional currency. A Washington dispatch of the 9th, to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says that $15,000 in ten cent notes is all the fractional currency now in the Treasury vault. There are no fifteen, twenty-five or fifty cent notes to meet the number of large demands on file.

An official statement shows the imports for the year ending June 30th: Gold, value, $437,026,541; increase from previous year, $65,000,000; exports, mixed values, chiefly currency, $413,-869,182; decrease, $40,000,000; re-exports, gold values, $25,130,167; increase, $2,500,000; customs receipts, week ending August 7th, $3,590,345. Treasurer Spinner announces that he will redeem ten dollar and five dollar notes of the convertible issue, and also mutilated bills in amounts of five hundred dollars or upward, in multiples thereof, and forward by the Adams' Express.

The following is from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 13th inst.:

Whatever the stockholders of the railroads may think of the present rates of westward bound freights, the merchants are well satisfied. From New York to Chicago and Cincinnati 25c per 100 lbs is certainly not exorbitant, and from here to Memphis the rate is now 38c per 100 lbs, all rail, making 63c from New York to Memphis. This is via the Louisville mail line, which pays drayages here.

In relation to money and exchange matters in New York, the *Herald* of the 11th inst. says:

Discounts have scarcely recovered from the influence of the recent failure, but exhibit moderate activity. Some of the best acceptances were offered at 9 per cent. Business men outside of the speculative fields of Wall street, express some anxiety to learn what Secretary Boutwell's policy is to be in the future, after this month is past, respecting gold sales and bond purchases. To them information one month in advance is of but little use, the engagements of legitimate trade being made upon a much wider margin, and to know for certain how much gold is to be sold, or how long the sales are to continue, and the extent to which the Secretary is to affect the money market by disbursements of currency and purchase of bonds, are matters which our importing and exporting merchants would like to be advised of three or four months ahead. They cannot see the object or benefit of the Secretary's present reticence, which, without aiding the Government in any sense, introduces new sources of anxiety into their business calculations. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady on the basis of sterling sixty days, good to prime bankers, 109@109½; short sight, 109¾@110¼; Paris sixty days, 5.18¾@5.13¾; short sight, 5.12½@5.11¼.

Cotton Market.

Inspired by further favorable advices from Liverpool and New York, buyers made a more active inquiry, and were disposed to do a little better in prices in some cases, but the offerings of desirable grades were scant and business was, therefore, restricted. All grades were in request, but the demand was chiefly for low middling. Prices were 25@26c for ordinary, 29c for good ordinary and 30@31c for low middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 14, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	35	
Received previously	247,404—247,439	
Exported to-day	34	
Exported previously	247,281—247,315	
Stock at noon this day		171

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 22 bales; river, 13.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 34 bales.

Receipts for the week, 147 bales.

Exports for the week, 199 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 14—10:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens a little firmer and fairly active; uplands, 33½c.

11 a.m.—The market is firm and unchanged in prices. Receipts for the week at this port, 2253 bales; receipts for the week at all ports, 1600 bales; receipts at this port since September 1st, 645,359 bales; receipts at all ports since September 1st, 2,065,400 bales. Exports from this port for the week, 3217 bales; exports from all ports for the week, 5138 bales; exports from this port since September 1st, 322,428 bales; exports from all ports since September 1st, 1,436,876 bales. Stock on hand at this port, 17,000 bales; stock on hand at all ports, 28,500 bales. Exports for the week to Liverpool, 2600 bales; exports for the week to Havre, 217 bales; exports for the week from all ports to Liverpool, 2600 bales; exports for the week from all ports to the Continent, 2538 bales.

1:30 p.m.—The market is firmer in tone but not quotably higher.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens firm at the advanced prices. Middling uplands, 13¾d; Orleans, 13¾d. Estimated sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

1 p.m.—The market is firmer, and prices advanced to 13¾d for middling uplands and 13¾d for Orleans. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4000 bales for export on speculation.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, Saturday, August 14, 1869.

Published in the daily newspaper having the largest CIRCULATION in the circuit of the Memphis Postoffice.

☞ Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

LADIES LIST.

ADAIR mrs N	Ashley miss S
BARBER mrs J	Block mrs A
Batts mrs H	Boston miss J
Butler mrs C H	Bray C H
CATHRO N	Campbell miss N
Carter mrs C (col)	Cherry mrs F
Chivres mrs E	Clack mrs E
Cox mrs D	Cooper miss A
Craft miss E	Craft miss S
DICKMON mrs C	Downey mrs W
Downs mrs J	Duggan mrs M
DUBANKS miss A	Elam mrs J
FELYNN mrs P H	Field mrs F
Fisher miss G	Furguson miss A
GRAY miss K	Garner miss miss L (col)
Granby mrs	Green mrs N T
Gristy H	Goss M D
HANNAH mrs M	Haslewood mrs M C
Harris mrs S	Horrean J
Hundley miss J	Hughes mrs L (col)
JEFFERSON miss F	Jones miss T
Jones A (col)	
KENDRIX miss D	
LAHUE mrs J	Latham miss J
Lee miss M	Lewis mrs M
Lesher miss M	Lyons miss O
Lynwood miss A	Lucas mrs J
MCOOPER miss J	McGyrin miss M
McNabb mrs M E	McNeill mrs L
McMillan miss M E	Maxwell miss M
Martin E	Martin mrs A G
Marshall mrs M	Mhoon mrs M
Mitchell A	Moore mrs O
Moore mrs S	Moore miss N
NEWSHAM mrs S	Northman E & J
Newson E	Noble J H 2
Nelson T	New J R
O'CONNOR miss J	O'Neale J
PARKER miss L.	Patrick mrs A
Parker mrs M.	Perkins miss M
Petty miss M	Powell mrs E L
Perrin mrs J	
RAY mrs M A	Ragsdale mrs R J
Ragland mrs A E	Ramsey miss E
Reed miss O	Rembard mrs P (col)
Reet mrs L J	Richard mrs E (col)
Richmond mrs M A	Ross (col)
Rogan mrs J	Rogers miss E
SELBY mrs M J	Sannoner mrs M
Shie miss R	Shanby miss K (col
Sheppard mrs M E	Shaw mrs A F
Smith mrs S E D	South mrs A
Sorlenkes E	Sparrow mrs M
Staves miss E (col)	Staves C (col)
Steen miss S	Sudbury miss M
THOMAS miss M	Thomas miss M L
Thurston mrs L J	Thomas R (col)
Towsen miss J	
WARD miss S (col)	Walker miss S
Ward miss M (col)	Waggoner miss F
Warren miss F	Walker miss m
Webb miss A (col) 2	Webb mrs S
Winfield mrs M (col)	Wynne mrs E (col)
Wright miss M E	Womble mrs R A
YOUCUM mrs S F	

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Vance R 2	
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Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy24

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